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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Pact Makers' Convocation Moralities Get Revocation Need? Higher Invocation

¶ **Nine-Power Pact**—Back in 1921 the United States called a conference to discuss limitation of armaments. Out of this conference came the Pacific Treaty of 1922, signed and ratified by Japan, China, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, and the United States. These nations promised: To respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China; to enable China to develop a stable government; to strive for commercial and industrial equality of opportunity in China for every nation; to refrain from taking advantage of unusual conditions in seeking or allowing citizens to seek special rights and privileges in China.

• **That document** was considered a splendid achievement by its signatories in 1922. Why not invoke it now? The proposal is made and the League drafting committee agrees that signers of the pact be called to discuss the undeclared war in China. This approach to the Sino-Japanese issue may achieve two things: it may save the League's face, by relieving it of the obligation of naming Japan an aggressor. It may bring added pressure on the United States to actively share in the array of force adjudged necessary to convince Japanese militarists that international codes must be observed.

• Perhaps it might do another valuable thing. It might bring home to peace-seeking citizens of many nations the need of an aroused public consciousness, strong enough to discourage pact makers from making unsupportable pacts and pact breakers from making insincere promises. Finally, it might lead some thinkers to the conclusion that mankind's greatest need is for higher morality—since individual morals contribute to national integrity.

¶ **Piracy**—Twenty-five miles off Alicante, southwest Spain, the British destroyer, Basilisk, wallowing in the sea on its antipiracy beat, is attacked by an "unknown" submarine. The torpedo misses its mark, whereupon British ships go into action. Tons of depth bombs churn the Mediterranean into a seething geyser field. Concussive forces bang and batter and create gigantic stresses, while Royal Airforce planes soar overhead, searching the sea with hawk eyes, wirelessing directions to the floating arsenals below. Thus Great Britain definitely discourages the activities of at least one underseas pirate. Further it informs the world with dramatic force that a new stiffening of attitude toward unlawful warfare and belligerent policies is in operation.

• **It speaks** in a harsh tone to emphasize the fact that the democracies want peace, intend to have it, and possess the morale to fight for it, if necessary.

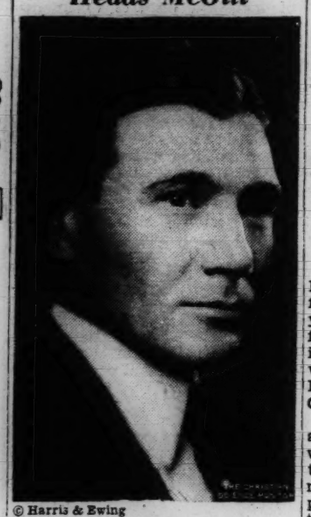
¶ **A Flying Mussolini**—But the fact grows obvious, as the factors become more involved, that armaments and warfare (at present foisted upon peace seekers as well as militarists) actually present no solutions. As the western democracies take their stand with their backs to a wall of cannon, the dictatorships stage new and fatal spectacles with the combustive materials of war. Thus Bruno Mussolini, 20-year-old aviator son of the Duce, leads a squadron of bombing planes over the drenched fields of Spain, adding to the holocausts of war invoked by the Fascist insurgent, General Franco. The disclosure of this new evidence of Italian intervention, on top of the renewal of submarine piracy in the Mediterranean, intensifies the anxiety with which peace seekers await Italy's reply to the British-French invitation to Italy for a discussion of a new non-interference agreement. It now appears that Premier Mussolini is maneuvering for a bargaining position by working for an insurgent "victory" before winter.

• What a deceptive word is victory on a militarist's tongue! How long will mankind submit to the punishment incidental to believing that victory can come out of war?

¶ **President Roosevelt**—The presidential party, which has been touring the Northwest, returns Washington-ward, stopping at Chicago, where the President speaks boldly in advocacy of a world quarantine against aggressor nations. Thus the President indicates the spearhead of a foreign policy aimed not alone at the war menace to America but to the world. In so doing he implies that the United States, while determined to keep out of war, if possible, is nevertheless aware of its responsibility toward the people of all nations who uphold the ethics to which America is dedicated.

• The questionability of America being able to keep out of involvement in a possible world war prompts the Administration to take preventive action in time, accepting whatever risks that involves. There's a sunny side to all this war talk. It consists of the peace talk which the threat of war stimulates.

Heads McGill



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Lewis W. Douglas

The Former Director of the United States Budget Has Been Chosen Principal of McGill University at Montreal

Story on Page 3.

Washington Wary Against Extremes In Greeting Duke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The announced visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to the United States presents all sorts of problems. Privately here officials of the State Department and of the British Embassy shudder at the prospect. Publicly they maintain their diplomatic aplomb, though a distinct reticence momentarily veils the subject and indicates that behind-the-scenes discussions are going on with British officials as to just how to treat the former Monarch and his bride, the former Wallis Warfield of Baltimore.

There is no question of the Duke's popularity in the United States, as was indicated when he visited America as Prince of Wales. The Duke and the Duchess, almost automatically will be made the subject of the same popular interest as that which finally drove Col. Charles A. Lindbergh into exile.

Lots of Tact Needed

In a democratic country in which the press imposes none of that self-censorship in vogue in British journalism, every move of the abdicated King will be subject to boundless description and discussion. At the same time, the Duke and Duchess, it is felt, have it in their own power largely to control the situation and even to do much to strengthen Anglo-American relations.

From the State Department viewpoint, the delicate affair will require all sorts of tact, and officials are likely to be guided in their conduct by hints from the British Embassy. Primarily the problem is to establish the right mood of cordiality without going too far either way. To give too much of an official character to the reception to the ex-King might be embarrassing to the British Government, it is felt. On the other hand, to commit the discourtesy of not showing the real welcome which is felt would err on the other side. Though no longer King, the Duke, it is pointed out, is brother of the King and a member of the British royal family.

Prior Visit to Germany

American newspapers chiefly played up the Duke's announced purpose to visit the United States, but one of the real complications may be his prior visit to Germany, also announced. In both countries, the formal statement explained, the Duke will study housing and social conditions.

But his trip to Germany comes just at a time when Germany is demanding return of lost colonies, and it is made by a man who has been charged, rightly or wrongly, with being sympathetic with the National Socialist viewpoint. An ex-King, moving about the checkerboard of Europe and on into Amer-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Bank of Canada Hands Over a $12 Blank to Quebec

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (Canadian Press)—The Royal Bank of Canada claimed in Superior Court yesterday that a $12.07 account, "seized" by the Province of Quebec under a court order, doesn't exist.

The case cropped up in the province's drive to gain possession of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in dormant bank accounts. This particular account was included in one of a group totalling around $600, for which the provincial authorities obtained a judgment by default.

But the bank's lawyers yesterday told Mr. Justice Arthur Surveyer the $12.07 depositor had taken his money out just 21 years ago. So, they argued, they couldn't very well turn it over to the province now.

The bank filed an opposition to judgment in the whole $600 lot. With the other banks, it is also fighting the Government's attempt to gain the larger amounts. Test cases are pending.

The province claims it is entitled to the money in accounts dead five years. The banks say that under the Federal Bank Act, the Minister of Finance is the only one who might be entitled to the contents of the accounts.

Green Assails C. I. O. Setup As Dictatorship in Labor; Lewis Lists Political Aims

Election of Kennedy and LaGuardia Held Major Interests

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, declared yesterday, "there is no security as far as economic peace is concerned" in corporations signing agreements with the American Federation of Labor to avoid recognizing the C. I. O.

"The workers have the moral right and the legal right to decide with which organization they will identify themselves," Mr. Lewis said, remarking that it "ill behooves" corporations to attempt to dominate the workers' choice.

Mr. Lewis spoke at the opening session of the C. I. O. Transport Workers' Union at Madison Square Garden, before an assembly estimated at 12,000 by union spokesmen.

Replying to charges made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor at the A. F. of L. convention in Denver last night that he had "political ambitions," Mr. Lewis said:

"I do have some political ambitions. I don't mind telling this meeting what these ambitions are.

"I have ambitions to see Thomas Kennedy become governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"I have an ambition," Mr. Lewis continued, "to see the C. I. O. win the ticket in Detroit.

"I have an ambition to see Mr. LaGuardia re-elected Mayor of New York.

"What's more I am reasonably certain these ambitions are going to come true."

He asserted that Mr. Green's charges were "nothing more or less than a political wheeze" designed to bring about Green's re-election as head of the A. F. of L.

Personal Ambition Scored as A. F. of L. Cheers Fighting Speech

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 5 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the federation's 57th annual convention yesterday that the hour had arrived to start a united fight against John L. Lewis' C. I. O.

While the delegates shouted and stamped their approval, Mr. Green said: "The clock has struck. The hour is here. Having appealed to them for two years to come back, you will now order your board of directors to revoke the charters of this dual movement."

The A. F. of L., Mr. Green added, would then become "the greatest fighting machine that was ever created within the ranks of labor."

Battle for Democracy

The fight, Mr. Green said, would be a battle for democracy.

"The American people owe much to the American Federation of Labor," he said. "And when they understand the real issue in the conflict that has caused a division in the house of labor, they will more and more appreciate the service the American Federation of Labor is rendering to democracy and democratic procedure."

"I appeal to the American people and the organized workers of America to choose between an unselfish, commonsense political policy in labor and one dictated by unreasoning personal ambition, doomed from the outset to failure," Mr. Green said earlier in a radio speech.

For two years the American Federation of Labor has been patient toward the C. I. O., Mr. Green said.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Ear-r-s Right! Army to Salute Veteran Mule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The army mule has been immortalized in song and story, but it remained for Lieut.-Col. E. E. Bennett, commanding officer at Fort Totten, Queens, to order out the regiment to do him full military honors in recognition of duty well and willingly performed, of loyalty and obedience—things, it was remarked by Army officers here today, not always found in men.

Colonel Bennett's order calls for the regiment to parade with bands and flags on the parade ground at Fort Totten next Friday afternoon for Jack, a 29-year-old native of Missouri pastures, which are famous for producing some of the finest mules in the world.

Army men all over the world know mules. There has been no military force within the memory of living man in which they have not been an integral part. Even with the motorization of army units, the sun never sets on them. Today they are serving in every country in the world, just as they served with the Allies and the Central Powers in the World War; with the Japanese and the Russians in Manchuria, and with Kitchener in the Soudan. They have served and are now serving under every flag.

Thus, in honoring Jack on the occasion of his honorable retirement from active service, Colonel Bennett is paying tribute to all army mules.

"Through all his 27 years of service in the United States Army," the Colonel commanding the Sixty-second Coast Artillery said in his order, "Jack has been an outstanding public servant, performing all his duties in accordance with the highest of army mule traditions. The matter of his willingness to work whenever called upon has been the subject of enthusiastic comment.

"The commanding officer directs that Jack shall be cared for during the remaining years of his life and that he be not called upon again to perform work of any kind so long as he shall live."

There is a language common to mules and "mule skinners," horses and horsemen. Hence "mule skinners" at Fort Totten said today that Jack was greatly gratified at the honor done him and that he felt he deserved it. Moreover, he looks forward with anticipation, and not a little sentiment, at his comrades—for he regards the privates and the non-commissioned officers of the regiments as fellow-servants with him of the American nation—lining up on dress parade on the occasion when he puts off for all time the collar, the hames and the traces.

Jack first opened his eyes to the sun in 1909 and started his Army life with a mounted battery five years later, with General Pershing on the Mexican border.

Saving Our Schools

Second of 52 Articles

Education Page

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1937

Education Page	8
The Home Forum	9
"What is truth?" [With French Translation]	
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Sports Page	14
Chess	14
Aviation Comment	15
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Shanghai Sees Puzzle Coming After Warfare

International Settlement Uncertain of Its Status When Fighting Ends

Japanese Dilemma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Shanghai's international status has spun around so rapidly during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities that no one has felt competent to hazard even a guess as to what it will be when the spinning finally halts. A few points may be advanced, however, as a guide to judgment of the facts in this connection.

At the very outset, Japan's naval landing party assumed full charge of the entire International Settlement area "north of the Creek," Soochow Creek, which runs into the Whangpoo River at the noted Astor House after skirting the southern parts of Chapei and western Hongkew. The Japanese also took over part of the Chinese territory of Chapei, out to the "Eight Character Bridge," which is on a road virtually constituting an extension of the Chung Shan belt highway around the whole city, foreign and Chinese, and a section of territory beyond "The Point" at the eastern limit of the Settlement.

Having anticipated precisely what was due to happen, and being forearmed by the experiences of 1932, the Shanghai Municipal Council let go all this with an alacrity which, surprisingly enough, was not well received by the Japanese. For the Japanese did not at all relish taking over sole responsibility for this considerable area, even though they intended clearly enough to retain fullest authority. They strongly attempted to prevent Settlement police from evacuating, managed to negotiate an agreement which kept at least a few police within the area (mostly of Japanese nationality), and were bitter when the Shanghai Fire Brigade declined to brave the risk of shell-fire and snipers' bullets to combat flames in shops of the North Szechuen Road area.

Different in 1932

In 1932 the situation was quite otherwise. The Shanghai Municipal Council had declared a state of emergency which automatically put into effect a joint defense plan in which the Japanese were participants; this meant that the other powers found themselves partners of a belligerent. This anomalous situation persisted and entailed all sorts of difficulties between the Japanese armed forces and the Settlement police who struggled for chief authority, with the former winning hands down and pushing the latter around and out.

Yet the result was, for the Japanese, only a necessity to detach needed parts of their forces for police work. In other words the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Duce's Flying Son Serving in Spain With Insurgents

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP)—Fascist aviation circles disclosed today that Bruno Mussolini, son of Premier Mussolini, accompanied by the flower of Italy's bombardment aviation, is in active service as a pilot for the Insurgent armies in Spain.

The Italian Premier's son and the crack squadron of 23 bombers which accompanied him to Spain was believed to have made their first raid on the capital of the Spanish Government at Valencia.

The squadron is made up of Savoia Marchetti 79-type fast bombers—the best that Italy has—and the pilots include veterans of Marshal Italo Balbo's mass flight to the Chicago Century of Progress and the winners of the recent Paris-to-Damascus-to-Paris air race.

The planes took off from Montecelio airport near Rome, halted at the island of Sardinia and then went on to Spain.

Roosevelt Asks World Curb Against Aggressor Nations; Geneva Invokes 9-Power Pact

World Response

By the Associated Press

Washington—The State Department considered President Roosevelt's Chicago speech today such an important pronouncement of American foreign policy that it made arrangements to cable the full text to all diplomatic and consular establishments abroad.

London—President Roosevelt's call for concerted action to restore world peace was welcomed as "very significant" in well-informed quarters here today, which interpreted the speech as a strong condemnation of the methods of totalitarian states—welcome, they said, these days when democracies must guard against propaganda from the anti-communist front just as much as against propaganda which totalitarian states rave about.

Paris—A Foreign Office spokesman today hailed President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago, in which he pleaded for peace, as marking the "real entry of the great moral force of the United States" into the world's troubled affairs. "The speech will have tremendous repercussions," the spokesman said. "The full backing of the United States for nations who are working to preserve peace means that they will be greatly strengthened."

Geneva—President Roosevelt's appeal for "concerted effort" to restore international tranquillity created a feeling of jubilation in League circles tonight. The spokesman expressed particular satisfaction at the President's remarks that there is no escape for any nation through mere isolation or neutrality.

Berlin—On the basis of brief reports on President Roosevelt's statements, the tendency in the Wilhelmstrasse was to assume the President was referring principally to the Far Eastern situation.

Rome—Well-informed sources said President Roosevelt's reference to peace-loving nations could also apply to Italy. It was pointed out that Italy's willingness to further negotiations with Great Britain to settle differences between them was a good indication Italy does not want war.

Nine-Power Pact Signatories To Act in Far Eastern Crisis

GENEVA, Oct. 5 (AP)—The League of Nations Sino-Japanese subcommittee today officially reported that Japan had violated treaties and invaded China and the drafting committee agreed that signatories of the Nine-Power Pact, including the United States, should be "invited" to meet at the earliest possible moment to examine the Far Eastern situation.

It was understood also that concessions were made to a Chinese demand that the Nine-Power Conference invitation should not be the only action taken. The Chinese representatives insisted the League also should recognize its obligation to act.

A draft of the proposals is to be submitted later to the Subcommittee of Thirteen, and if approved there to be then presented to the full Advisory Committee which in turn would report to the League Assembly.

China Makes Conditions

The effort to call together the nine powers earlier had been snagged by determined Chinese and Russian opposition to a Nine-Power Conference on the conflict.

The Chinese delegation, solidly supported by their Russian allies, was learned to have opposed the British project for convocation of the signatories of the Washington Treaty guaranteeing China's territorial integrity, unless the League of Nations continues its study of charges accusing Japan as an aggressor nation.

The position taken by China and Russia was based on the hope of ultimate League measures to aid China as a victim of aggression. The particular articles invoked by China in her charge against Japan were 10 and 11 of the League Covenant which bind the League to take measures to preserve the territorial integrity of members against aggression.

The Sino-Japanese Subcommittee, reporting to the main committee, declared that Japan's military operations in China belie her contentions that she wants friendly co-operation between the two nations.

Cannot Agree on Causes

"It is clear that the two countries take very different views as to the underlying grounds of the dispute and as to incidents which led to the first outbreak of hostilities," the subcommittee said.

"It cannot, however, be challenged that powerful Japanese armies have invaded Chinese territories and are in military control of large areas, including Peiping itself; that the Japanese Government has taken naval measures to close the coast of China to Chinese shipping; and that Japanese aircraft are carrying out bombardments over widely separated regions of the country."

The conclusions continued: "After examination of facts laid before it, the committee is bound to take the view that miltary operations are carried on by Japan against China by land, sea and air out of all proportion to incidents that occasioned the conflict; that such actions cannot possibly facilitate or promote the friendly co-operation between two nations that Japanese statesmen have affirmed to be the aim of their policy; that it can be justified neither on the basis of existing legal instruments nor on that of the right of self-defense, and that it was in contravention of Japan's obligations under the nine-power treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, and under the Pact of Paris of Aug. 27, 1928."

The Nine-Power Pact, signed in Washington in 1922, binds the signatories to meet at the call of any one of them that believes a situation has arisen which "involves the applications" of the treaty.

The United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal are bound by the pact to preserve the territorial and administrative integrity of China and to preserve the "open door" of commercial opportunity there.

Hog Prices Fall At Chicago Yards In Buyers' Strike

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP) — Foreshadowing possible meat price declines, livestock quotations today slumped to the lowest levels in weeks.

Consumer resistance to high meat prices was an important trade factor at the stockyards.

The market for steers, which recently sold at the highest prices in 18 years, was virtually at a standstill after yesterday's sharp break of 50 cents to $1.50 a hundredweight. Commission merchants refused lower bids in an effort to halt the decline.

Hog prices dropped 50 to 65 cents a hundred, one of the sharpest declines in months. The top price of hogs fell to $11.50, compared with an 11-year top of $13.75 paid in August.

President Demands Halt to Reign of Terror in War-Torn Countries

Opens Drive to Bar U. S. From Menace

Urges Quarantine of Warring Peoples to Prevent Spread of Destruction

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT CHICAGO, Oct. 5—President Roosevelt today advocated in effect a joint world quarantine of aggressor nations, opening unexpectedly what appears to be a major drive in foreign policy directed straight at the war menace.

All across the United States, the Chief Executive has met with warm response when he has referred to keeping the United States out of war, and he is apparently about to face a special session of Congress in which his deliberate failure to apply the Neutrality Act to China and Japan may be called into question. It is obvious that American public opinion is worked up on the world peace issue as rarely before and with the feeling dominant that no efforts must be spared to keep the United States out of war.

But it is not so clear that public opinion believes American involvement inevitable if world war actually breaks out, or that the United States should take any risks or shoulder any responsibilities in attempting to avert the outbreak of war anywhere.

The President tries to drive home the contention that "we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement."

Condemns Means of Aggression

He is also more outspoken and vigorous than ever before in condemning the aggressor nations for air bombardments, attacks by submarines on merchant ships, fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare, invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties.

Public opinion does not need to be told by name what nations have been indulging in this practice.

But beyond condemning aggressors—that has been done in presidential speeches before—and warning that war anywhere may endanger the United States, which has been done before, too, the President points to the necessity of positive action.

"The will for peace," he says, "must express itself . . . there must be positive endeavors to preserve peace. America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace."

The speech seemed a prelude to positive action on the part of President Roosevelt and the State Department to seek joint international action against aggressors. This interpretation was not discouraged by the President's advisers on his special train. Indeed, it was encouraged. And correspondents were directed to study the paragraph which said:

Hints at Sanctions

"When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

This passage evidently means that the President is prepared to urge other "peace-loving nations" to join with the United States in isolating action toward the aggressor powers. Such a "quarantine" is known diplomatically as "sanctions," the President's advisers agreed. It includes, in final analysis, economic, financial and military sanctions.

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt is not proposing to go all the way. But this speech is an opening gun. Perhaps, practically speaking, it may be the preliminary to applying an arms embargo to Japan. Though the Neutrality Act prescribes such an embargo, President Roosevelt has refrained from applying it. His reasons, interpreted by advisers now in his party, are chiefly that other powers would not be joining in the boycott, hence it would do little good and might involve the United States in serious trouble with Japan.

Sees People Demand Peace

The President's speech seems to flow out of what he has learned on this trip, plus the war in Asia. The Mussolini-Hitler meeting in Munich, and the continued acuteness of the Spanish situation. On this journey, he has learned the American people want him to keep the nation out of war, and it is his conclusion that the only way to do that is to prevent the outbreak of war.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been preparing the way for this speech ever since July 16 when he issued his now-famous statement of 14 points and later urged other nations to comment upon them. President Roosevelt proposes to carry this moral solidarity one step further, into the field of posi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The President's speeches at St. Paul and Chicago: Page 4.

Intimate Message From Washington

Press, Radio and Bar Agree Sensational Trials Are All Wrong but What to Do About It Is Where They Stumble

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 5

It is a pity that the report on co-operation by the press, radio and the bar at the recent American Bar Association convention at Kansas City, should not have received greater attention. The matter has seemed vital to a great many people interested in better processes of justice since the "trial by ballyhoo," in the Hauptmann case at Flemington, N. J.

In the new report, Newton D. Baker for the Bar Association group of six, Paul Bellamy of the seven representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and Stuart Perry for the five members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors submit the joint conclusions. It would be interesting to know how working newspaper men regard the subject, but the Newspaper Guild was not represented.

The 18-man joint committee accepts most of the recommendations made in the earlier, but unpublished report of the Bar Association Committee under Judge Oscar Hallam, which dwelt primarily with the Hauptmann case. That sensationalism in the modern criminal trial is a grievous fault they eagerly concede.

They unanimously recommend that neither prosecuting attorneys nor counsel for the accused should give newspaper interviews nor make radio broadcasts forecasting or commenting upon evidence.

They declare the courtroom should not be overcrowded; that surreptitious procurement of pictures should be banned; that decorum should be preserved.

But the leaders of bar and press are unable to agree on a number of vital matters dealing with the personal privacy of the principals in a trial and in the presentation of evidence to the public.

Furthermore, the committee, as might be expected, is widely divided on the application to America of that iron-clad British court rule that conduct outside of the courthouse likely to prejudice or obstruct the administration of justice shall be punished as contempt.

Lawyers Are Outnumbered

In the make-up of the 18-man joint committee it will be noticed that the six representatives of the bar are outnumbered two to one by the publishers and editors, who contained such varied representatives as A. H. Sulzberger of the New York Times, Col. R. R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, and Roy C. Holliss, of the New York News. It is not difficult, perhaps to see the honest and divergent viewpoint between the journalists and the lawyers on these vital matters. The report points out that "as a commercial business, the newspaper is interested in selling papers."

And it adds,

"No publicity written in simple style and attempting merely to recite facts would satisfy a people who have come to depend on overdoses of rhetoric."

Memory goes back at once to that sleepy little town of Flemington. In normal times, it was served by one telegraph operator and one messenger boy; during the Lindbergh kidnaping trial it had 45 direct outside wires and for the first time in history a direct teletype service was set up between America and London. Normal seating capacity of the ancient courthouse was 260, but it was jammed daily to the limits of a Bronx express.

Hauptmann was arrested Sept. 19, 1934 and the first view-halloo of the N. Y. American, Sept. 21, described the arrest of an alien "identified as the man who received the $50,000 ransom money."

That was a direct assertion, in the first sentence, of the very fact that the state attempted to establish in all the weeks that followed.

Worse Was Yet to Come

There was more and worse to come: the counsel of the two sides conducted the case like rival publicity agents; the judge forebade photographs but sound pictures made inside the court during trial were actually exhibited in New York: at one point Colonel Lindbergh was applauded; favored sightseers were given subpoenas to enable them to get seats; the jury finally rejected an offer to go into vaudeville after its verdict, but did accept $50 each for a joint syndicated interview.

These facts are not recalled in the joint report just submitted, they are culled from the memory of a disgusted newsman who studied the case. But the present report does generalize on the Hauptmann case—it calls it "the most spectacular and depressing example of improper publicity and professional misconduct ever presented to the people of the United States in a criminal trial."

Well then—what to do about it? There is no answer in the new report. The authors cannot agree. They do feel that British judges go too far in application of their rigid rule of contempt.

What would the British judge have done if put down in Judge Trenchard's place? Here again we must depart from the new report. But everybody knows what would have happened. The first sentence in that very first Hearst comment on the Hauptmann arrest would have brought a judicial whiplash in England with a stinging cash penalty. The dignity of the British trial court would have been upheld at all hazards and with inexorable rigor. Counsel who gave out press interviews would have been disbarred overnight. Trial by ballyhoo would have been avoided: trial by jury substituted.

This may seem too rigorous for some publishers and lawyers, but if we are any judge of the temper of the public it is the sort of thing that lies ahead in America.

Tokyo Orders Cut in Imports; U. S. Cotton Heavily Curtailed

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Japanese Trade Commission has decreed that importation of more than 300 commodities must be prohibited or reduced to a minimum to conserve the nation's financial strength for the Sino-Japanese conflict.

American cotton appeared likely to be one of the products hardest hit in the move to put Japan on a self-sufficiency basis. Japan pays about $100,000,000 for imported cotton annually. The trade restrictions are likely to reduce cotton imports to about $60,000,000 a year.

It was expected that the Ministry of Commerce would have the list of prohibitions in effect by next Sunday under laws passed by the recent extraordinary session of Parliament. Japan's adverse trade balance for 1937 is $217,000,000.

The restrictions apparently spared steel products, automobiles and petroleum, which are among imports from the United States.

Cotton, lumber and wool imports will be authorized only "cargo-by-cargo," each shipment requiring a separate permit. Through trade Australian wool and French wines are excepted.

Virtually all products not vitally needed for warfare were included and at the same time the export of munitions and necessaries was forbidden, but a list of specific materials was not published.

Among the banned imports are numerous chemicals, textiles, sporting goods, soaps, cosmetics, condensed milk, beer, ale, all liquors except French wines, dentrifices, fruits, vegetables, tinned meats, poultry, sugars, sweets, candies, chewing gum, and many other commodities most of which do not come from the United States.

Employees of four of the largest concerns in Japan have voted to take up the next issue of national bonds as a patriotic move, the Tokyo newspaper, Nichi Nichi, reported.

U. S. State Department Awaits Study of Text

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Japan's new import restrictions caused lively speculation among Administration economic authorities yesterday as to how much they may curtail purchases from the United States.

The prohibitions are expected to go into effect by Oct. 10. Importations of most articles will be permitted only upon specific authorization. Purchases of cotton and lumber must be authorized cargo by cargo, with separate permits for each shipment.

State Deparement officials reserved comment, pending study of the text of the restrictions. At the Commerce Department, officials said the effects could not be estimated until the regulations go into operation.

Virginia Reduces On-Premises Wine Retailers by 414

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A reduction of 414 Virginia licensees authorized to sell wine on premises on Aug. 31, as compared to Aug. 31, 1936, was reported by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board at the end of the renewal period for licenses previously held. The board's tabulation showed that on Aug. 31, 1936, 1443 persons held permits to sell wine on premises, but that at the end of August, this year, the number had dropped to 1029, a cut of 28.6 per cent.

Officials of the board explained that this was the result of its determination to weed out undesirable licensees, and its regulation, announced several months ago, forbidding on-premises sale of wine by establishments which do not serve "regular" meals.

Of the total reduction of 414,236 applied for a renewal of their licenses and were turned down. The others, it was said, did not seek a renewal because they knew they didn't serve regular meals, or for various other reasons felt their applications might be denied. "This," a spokesman for the board said, "is only the beginning of our program to improve the standard of licenses, and these are being checked constantly to see that they give rigid adherence to the board's regulations."

In contrast to the reduction in on-premises wine permits, the total number of licensees of all sorts, including wholesalers, druggists, distillers, as well as retailers, increased from 5460 on Aug. 31, 1936, to 5753 on Aug. 31, this year.

Hoping for Steady Breeze

L. N. A.

John England

Son of Actor Starts His Boat on Voyage Across the Round Pond, Kensington, London

Chinese Air Force Destroyed, Japanese Leaders Maintain

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Japanese army claimed to have wiped China's warplanes from the air today, a spokesman asserting that some 300 Chinese fighting craft had been destroyed in the three months of undeclared warfare.

Foreign observers were inclined to credit the Japanese claims of mastery of the air. For some time only one Chinese plane has been observed in the Shanghai area and there have been only occasional reports of aerial combat elsewhere.

Chinese spokesman have not made any claims of aerial activity now for more than a week. Foreign military experts estimate that China's fighting planes numbered only 200 at the beginning of the war and believe that the Japanese may have inflicted heavy blows.

Balked By Chinese

In the hotly-contested land battle for the Chapei and North Station on the northern fringes of the International Settlement, however, the Japanese admitted they were balked by the Chinese resistance.

For eight weeks the Japanese spokesman monotonously has reiterated "there are no changes in the naval landing party's lines," an admission that the incessant hail of airbombs and artillery has failed to drive the Chinese from the narrow winding streets of Chapei, studded with hundreds of sandbagged baby forts and miles of barbed wire entanglements.

On the western flank of the battle front which runs from Chapei for 25 miles to the northwest, however, the Japanese were slowly advancing along the Lotien-Kating highway and had pressed forward two of the seven miles to Kating from Lotien.

Japanese Plane Downed

Despite the apparent Japanese mastery of the air, their bombing planes still suffered from Chinese anti-aircraft defense. One huge Japanese bomber was shot down this afternoon, falling into the heart of the Chinese city of Nantao on the southern border of the French concession.

A Japanese spokesman explained that the Chinese aviation units have been split up and taken into the interior. He said Japanese observers flying between Shanghai and Nanking found no Chinese planes and the lack of aerial resistance elsewhere convinced the Japanese that China's wings had been clipped.

Daily the Japanese announce bombings of six to eight Chinese airdromes, concentration camps and railroad stations. These raids are generally confirmed by the Chinese who minimize the damage, claiming much of it has been done to imitation planes placed on all airfields as lures to cause the Japanese bombers to waste their ammunition.

Actor's Son Looks To Screen Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Young John England, son of John England, the actor, waits for the breeze to be just so. That's "Movement One" in the Round Pond sailing code. "Movement Two" is a push. "Movement Three" is getting up and running round to the other side as fast as possible and seeing that you get there before the grown-ups. "Movement Four" is catching the boat again before the varying breeze catches it and takes it away.

Perhaps one really ought to call this fellow young John London—because most young Londoners with sail boats come to the Round Pond sooner or later. It's the water where Peter Pan, the boy who never grew up, started his sailing. But we need not call the sailor John London, as the name John England is not a made-up title, it really is his own.

And he is lucky in two ways. He hasn't had to sit on the grass and read the paper while an enthusiastic grown-up sails his boat; and he is going to Hollywood to be a film actor. In token of that, his ship carries the Stars and Stripes at the masthead.

LaGuardia Calls For Court Test Of Upset Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Charging "legislative and political trickery," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today instructed his law department to make a court test of action by the Board of Aldermen yesterday in overriding his veto of a $12,000,000 reduction in city water rates.

The aldermanic action would restore the water levy to the 1933 level, when it was increased 50 per cent to implement the funding of city relief costs out of current revenue, and would throw the Mayor's 1938 executive budget out of balance for the entire amount involved, since the board offered no substitute revenue when it affirmed by a vote of 66 to 1 the urging of its president, William F. Brunner, that "at no time should the city place itself in a position of seeking to exact a profit from its sale of water to the consuming public."

Mayor LaGuardia declared the repeal carried with it the likelihood of payless furloughs for city employees next year.

"I refuse to cut salaries in the budget of 1938—and that is the very objective of some of the groups sponsoring this reduction," he said. "I am confident that the whole procedure is unlawful and invalid under the provisions of the city charter. It is nothing but campaign talk, and there is no actual relief to the property owner in what the aldermen did. We will fight it in the courts."

His reference to the law in the matter was to the charter provision limiting aldermanic rate-fixing action in this field to recommendation by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, which was not forthcoming.

The only dissenter to the repeal was Alderman Newbold Morris, Fusion-Republican candidate for president of the City Council, which is to supplant the aldermanic body in January. Recalling the fiscal debacle which faced the city when the LaGuardia administration succeeded that of the Tammany mayor, John Patrick O'Brien, in 1934, Alderman Morris recalled that the water rate increase was voted when the board was "frantically seeking some new sources of revenue and proposing tolls on city bridges, fees for parking in the streets, and a tax on taxicab fares."

"Yours is the responsibility for having raised the water rates in the first place," he declared. "You did it to plug up a hole, and now you think this hole can be opened for political purposes."

His words were frequently drowned out by the laughter of his Democratic colleagues.

Economic Trend Must Guide Labor Demands, Editor Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The threat of industrial disputes to internal peace was discussed at the seventh annual Herald Tribune conference here today, with Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), United States Senator from Michigan, in the role of critic, with Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, as advocate of the Wagner Labor Act, and with Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D), United States Representative from New Jersey, defending the wages and hours bill.

Mrs. Norton admitted that "if industrial leaders and leaders of labor would come together and work out a plan of mutual benefit, there would be much less necessity for government regulation; but," she added, "so long as some of our citizens are deprived of the necessities of life because of the selfishness of a minority, government must step in and plan for all."

Frank Rising, labor editor of Business Week, stated that as a reporter he finds "much more good than bad in business management and much more good than bad in labor." Therefore he said both sides should be able to get together and decide upon the rights not only of labor, but of employers and the public.

Mr. Rising pointed out that laws are only tentative expressions of a majority and that the only solution for the labor problem is in studying its constantly changing picture and altering the rules as often as the political and economic trends shift.

Passage of the executive reorganization bills, said Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun, would have given dictatorial power to the President "over everything in the United States, excepting only the press and that would have been the next step and an easy one."

Neither isolation nor neutrality will solve the war problem Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, told the conference; and "unless we can soon develop a constructive peace policy, American youth, perhaps out of sheer disillusionment with a life which fails to offer opportunities as well as a commanding ideal, will swing from its present easy pacificism to extreme militarism."

John Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, pled for the hand of public opinion to be turned against the 4,300,000 active enemies in the crime army within the United States, which will be completely vanquished, he said, only when individual citizens assume their own responsibility to destroy crime.

Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor for New York county, and candidate for district attorney, said that he has gone into politics "because there is too much of the wrong kind of politics in the prosecution of crime."

Bruce Barton, advertising executive, declared that only unity of action by Americans of all groups and classes can maintain the forward progress of the nation.

Claude Pepper (D), United States Senator from Florida, paid tribute to youth, "whose stout heart knows but one direction—forward."

Schooner Built Back in 1802 Dean of Chesapeake Bay Craft

BALTIMORE, Md.—Listed as the No. 1 ship of American registry, the historic old schooner Australia, for nearly a century and a quarter actively employed as a grain carrier in Chesapeake Bay, has finally been relegated to the prosaic task of transporting stone to reinforce lighthouses in the bay.

Few Marylanders are aware that the Australia is believed to be the oldest vessel still in service in this nation. Shipbuilders say her sturdy construction—her hull was said to contain teakwood beams—has enabled her to outlive other American ships.

Natural scientists of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington have become interested in the old schooner, and their researches have shown that she was built in England in 1802. Thus she is now 135 years old.

Originally, she was sailed as a full-rigged ship and for 10 years was in service for her British owners, a firm of London merchants. But in the War of 1812 she fell afoul of an American man-of-war, and was captured almost without a struggle. She was convoyed into Baltimore as a prize of war. Strength of her hull was recognized, and she was slated to be converted into an American gunboat when the war ended.

Subsequently she was placed on the auction block and sold. Her new owners changed her to a schooner and placed her in Chesapeake Bay service, with occasional trips to the West Indies. It is assumed that her name was changed at intervals, but always the tradition clung to her that originally she had been named the Australia.

A few years ago her owners apparently believed her usefulness was at an end. When she went aground on the mud flats of Chester River near Chestertown, she was abandoned and lay partly on her side, a prey of waves and wind. Capt. Elmer Bachelor of Chestertown refused, however, to believe the ship should be left to rot. He purchased her, reconditioned her and put her in service carrying grain and tomatoes out of Chester River. Out of season he placed her at a dock on Chestertown's waterfront and sought to capitalize on her historic value.

Several moves to purchase her for exhibition purposes were made, but these deals fell through. It was then that the Smithsonian Institution experts became interested in her and traced her origin to the shipyards of England. They also sketched the dimensions of the old vessel for a reproduction model and made blueprints, the latter to be placed among archives dealing with the 1812 period of American history.

Captain Bachelor sold the schooner to Capt. Herman Woodfield, of Annapolis, recently, and he will use her for stone-carrying. Her amazing record of usefulness thus is to continue for a time at least.

Young Democrats to Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The National Committee of the Young Democratic Clubs of America will meet in St. Louis Oct. 22. Pitt Tyson Maner, president of the organization, said the purpose of the St. Louis meeting was to plan for a national membership drive and the "Roosevelt Fifth Anniversary" dinners in November.

Saw Mill to Port Chester: Village to Mark Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5—The centennial of this community, which is the largest incorporated village in the state, will be held next Saturday.

One hundred years ago this settlement, known then as Saw Mill, shocked the more conservative element of its population by changing its name to Port Chester because of the growth of shipping business and a fondness for the old English name of Chester, illustrated in Westchester and Eastchester.

The change was not effected without controversy. Nearly half of the 500 residents of Saw Mill objected to such a new-fangled notion and registered their opposition in a referendum. By a narrow margin they lost; but so important was the step of adopting a new name that even then they were not satisfied with the ballot and charged that 17 of the ballots cast had come from boys under 21 years of age, according to historical documents in the possession of Lorenzo H. Knapp, high school principal and chairman of the Centennial Committee. A court action resulted and, finally, Saw Mill became Port Chester.

Progress was apparently the result, for during the last 100 years, the population has grown from 500 to 24,000.

One of the active forces in Saw Mill, formerly called Saw Pit and a center for the logging industry, was Jared Peck, according to Baird's "History of the Town of Rye," long out of print. Arriving there in 1798, young Peck established grain, vegetable and beef markets and later built a cotton factory.

With the coming of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1850, transportation facilities of a "modern" type replaced the Boston Post Road coaches and ships which the village formerly relied upon and Port Chester grew. It was incorporated as a village in 1868. As a port, the village gradually lost its importance, but became known for its factories, being the home of large foundries today.

Next Saturday afternoon, a parade will form in Poningo Street and march through the main streets. In the morning, a sports program will be held at the Ryan Memorial Stadium and there will be block parties in the afternoon and evening. George W. Taylor, head of a war veterans' committee, will be in general charge.

Later this fall there will be other events to mark the centennial. These will include the placing of a commemorative plaque on the public library or a bank building in Liberty Square and the unveiling of a much-discussed Spanish-American War memorial in Summerfield Park.

Questions in Jobless Census

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Registration blanks for the coming unemployment census will carry a message from President Roosevelt asking the co-operation of every family.

The cream-colored questionnaires were made public today. On one side are 14 inquiries, and on the other is this statement by the President:

"If you are unemployed or partly unemployed and are able to work and are seeking work, please fill out this report card right away and mail it before midnight, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed.

"The Congress directed me to take this census. It is important to the unemployed and to everyone in this land that the census be complete, honest and accurate. If you give me the facts I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need and want work and do not now have it."

The cards will be distributed by letter carriers on Nov. 16 and 17 to the nation's 31,000,000 families. Where there is more than one jobless person in a family, postmen will leave extra cards.

The Questions

Here are the questions which will be asked in the census:

1. Print full name. (Do you live on a farm?)
2. Are you: (a) Totally unemployed and want work? (b) Partly employed and want more work? (c) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC or other emergency work?
3. Are you able to work?
4. Age at last birthday?
5. Color or race?
6. Sex?
7. How many hours did you work last week?
8. How many weeks did you work in the last 12 months?
9. What is your occupation, or kind of work? (Examples—toolmaker, waitress, watchman, farm laborer, etc.)
10. Kind of business or industry in which you did or are doing this kind of work? (Examples, machine shop, restaurant, railroad, cotton farm, etc.).
11. How many other workers are there in your family living in the same household with you?
12. How many of these workers are: (a) Totally unemployed and want work? (b) Partly employed and want more work? (c) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC or other emergency work?
13. How many persons are mainly dependent on you for support?
14. What was your individual total income, cash and other, last week? (Exclusive of WPA and similar relief payments).

Distinction Explained

A statement prepared by advisors to John D. Biggers, census administrator, said:

"There is an important difference between the partly employed and the partly unemployed. For example, a college student may work on Saturdays and is therefore partly employed; but he is not partly unemployed because he does not want more work.

"The census does not include the partly employed but only the unemployed and the partly unemployed."

The explanatory statement said the card should be filled out by every person who regards himself as unemployed or partly unemployed, even though the information he supplies may not bear out his opinion.

The card, it said, "is not intended for persons who have permanently retired from work, for housewives not employed for pay, or for children attending full-time school.

"Very young and very old workers who return cards will not usually be regarded as employable."

Officials said they had attempted to make the questions simple, so that most unemployed could fill out their registrations at home. For illiterates and persons who do not speak English, information booths will be set up in various cities, probably in post offices.

Shanghai Settlement's Status

(Continued from Page 1)

nese had a taste of having things their own way, and didn't care much for it after all; and the foreign authorities had a taste of trying to combat the Japanese in wartime, and they didn't care much for that, either.

As indicated, the net outcome in the present trouble has been a courteous effort on the part of Settlement authorities to leave the field to the Japanese for the period of hostilities, and a corresponding effort on the part of the Japanese to retain the effective collaboration of Settlement organs in every way possible—a great surprise to those who were sure the Japanese would seek to grab, and retain, a "Japanese Settlement" carved out of the northern sections of the International Settlement.

At the moment, no one wants this "Japanese Settlement" and even civilian Japanese have been getting out as rapidly as possible.

Boundaries Disregarded

The writing of this article has been interrupted to witness, from a Bund vantage-point half a block from the office, the progress of a lively battle between Japanese batteries in Hongkew plus guns of the Idzumo and Destroyer 16, on the one side, and Chinese shore batteries in Pootung (the other side of the Whangpoo River) on the other. The Japanese shells are kicking up dust and starting fires all over Pootung; the Chinese guns are dropping shells both into the river and on Hongkew buildings about the Japanese Consulate General.

This incident is interjected to show how completely the Shanghai warfare disregards all the old boundaries. The shells are passing less than a quarter-mile from the American flagship Augusta. In other words, war has ceased to pay much attention to Shanghai boundaries and the question of what peace may do to these boundaries is a question on which there is not even any debate or real interest at present.

If the Chinese were to score such a sweeping victory as to drive the Japanese out of Chapei and the Settlement and onto their ships, it would present an extremely complex problem to the foreign powers when their time came to reassert administrative control of that part of the Settlement then occupied by the Chinese. But essentially the juridical problem would be no different from its status at present.

For it is the present interpretation of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and presumably the Consular Body, that a portion of the Settlement is held by a belligerent in the course of active hostilities. There is today no pretext that the Settlement retains control and in fact the Council took particular pains that this should not be so, for it would once more confer an effect of unwanted partnership as in 1932. It is felt that with reference to the Chinese, and in every other aspect, the Council is in much better position to take the ground that some of its Settlement territory has been occupied by military force, as a temporary measure, than in any way to retain control and thus open the way to the old charge that Settlement property is being used as a military base with the consent of its proprietors.

The Settlement's technical point is that some of its area has been made a battleground (by which party does not matter for the control could as well be Chinese as Japanese), but that when the smoke clears away there will be no reason why regular international control should not be resumed. This seems valid from a legalistic point of view. If a single weak nation, even though a neutral, were trying to establish such a point it might not succeed, for the victorious nation would almost certainly regard occupied territory as part of the spoils of battle. Where a victor confronts an array of many other nations, all joining in asking for their property back, the matter may well bear another aspect and the restoration of the Settlement intact seems entirely probable.

Cummings Demands Gun Law

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings declared today "a finish fight" for registration of all firearms "despite the pistol manufacturers who have so far blocked every honest attempt" to deal with the traffic.

"Any practical measure for the control of firearms must at least contain provisions for registration of all firearms," Mr. Cummings told the International Association of Police Chiefs in convention here.

"I submitted such a bill to the present Congress. So far I have not been able to secure an open hearing upon the measure. But I propose to fight this thing through to a finish despite the pistol manufacturers who have so far blocked every honest attempt to deal with this subject."

Mr. Cummings cited the sale to an unidentified purchaser of 30 pistols, some of which later were found "on the scene of gang killings at Oak Park, Ill., Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia," as "a startling testimonial to America's inertia in dealing with the traffic in firearms," and "typical of the ease with which weapons find their way to the underworld."

"Our homicide rate in the United States runs annually between 11,000 and 12,000 victims," he said. "The proportion of these deaths due to firearms is approximately 70 per cent, a terrific toll and one that cannot be minimized by fine-spun rationalization.

"No honest man can object to registration. Show me the man who doesn't want his gun registered and I will show you a man who shouldn't have a gun."

Chief O. W. Wilson of Wichita, Kansas, told the officers "wire tapping and sound recording equipment should be used in criminal investigations."

Superintendent T. P. Sullivan, of the Illinois Bureau of Criminal Identification, said that if police tell a suspect his crime is no worse than others he has committed, they will have a better chance of getting a confession.

Sale of Machine Guns Voluntarily Restricted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings disclosed last night that distributors of sub-machine guns have agreed to sell their products only to recognized law enforcement agencies unless the Justice Department approves.

The agreement, Mr. Cummings said, was made some time ago but was kept secret. As a result of it, he said, considerable progress has been made in controlling illicit traffic in sub-machine guns.

Retail Food Price Rise Due to Seasonal Advance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Retail food prices rose 0.4 per cent during the month ending Sept. 24, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported yesterday.

The advance reversed slightly a slow downward trend of the past few months. Statisticians blamed the increase on seasonal price advances of dairy products and eggs and a sharp jump in the price of sugar. Food prices rose most in New York, where meats were 2 per cent higher.

Five Philadelphians Indicted for Gambling

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Five men were indicted yesterday by a grand jury assigned 10 days ago by Judge Curtis Bok to investigate charges by District Attorney Charles F. Kelley that gambling existed in the city with the knowledge of police. The men were Claude Kaelker, Otto Knabe, Jacob Melnikoff, James Masterson and Ralph Frank. Each was indicted on charges of keeping a gambling house and "engaging in pool selling and bookmaking."

The indictments were the first reported by the grand jury since it was charged by Judge Bok with the investigation of the "prosperous industry." They were returned to Judge Gerald Flood, and bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the men.

Horn Tooting in Pittsburgh Brings $10 Court Fine

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5 (AP)—If you must toot your horn, better not do it in Pittsburgh.

Police Magistrate Anthony Lucas served warning yesterday that the city is serious in its drive to eliminate unnecessary noises.

Coughlin's Radio Plans

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—Bitter-spoken again toward the New Deal, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin laid plans yesterday to resume his "political and economic" radio talks with guidance from Roman Catholic church superiors. The Detroit radio priest will start his new series Oct. 31. He said his radio manuscripts will be subject to "censor" by his superiors.

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Labor Movement in Britain Seeks Stronger Rural Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—A major task before the annual Labor Party Conference at Bournemouth is to revive the somewhat drooping political fortunes of the main section of the British parliamentary opposition over which Mr. Clement R. Attlee presides.

There is more than one reason for the present state of things. The National Government under the leadership, at first of Mr. Stanley Baldwin and now of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, is so much to the political Left in its sympathies that it has succeeded in attracting into its own ranks—in the shape of what is known as National Labor—an influential section of what up to the year 1931 was an integral part of the opposition Labor Party.

Even the majority of the group which still follows Mr. Attlee represents no very clear-cut political entity. It is socialistic in policy in that it stands for the substitution of State for private control in the chief collective enterprises of the country including in particular those of banking, transport and mining also in the larger of the manufacturing industries and distributive organizations.

Pushes Good Housing

The Attlee group presses for continually improved standards of living—including shortened hours of work, increased remuneration, better housing and cheaper commodities for the worker—at the cost of the taxpayer. It is divided from the Communists in repudiating violence as a means of bringing these ideals into operation.

On the other hand its demarcation from Left-wing supporters of the Government, including not only the National Labor group but also the Liberal Nationalists and a good many of the younger Conservatives, is not always very clearly defined. At one time its opposition to the Government's rearmament policy was so marked as to furnish a definite boundary line. But this is now no longer the case.

The entire Trade Union element, representing over 4,000,000 organized workers under the able leadership of Mr. Ernest Bevin, has come round to the view that it would be impossible for a rich country like Britain to remain weak in defense in a world bristling with modern weapons and ruled, in the case of some of the most powerful nations, by dictators who make no secret of acquisitive intentions.

Sanctions Issue at Stake

Left-wing Socialist leaders like Mr. Herbert Morrison, and Sir Stafford Cripps, would go a great deal further than Mr. Attlee in the direction of endeavor to use sanctions against aggressor nations. In this relation there is some difference of opinion in the party as to how far Trade Union influence upon political Labor policy ought to extend. This appears in exchanges that have recently passed between Mr. Morrison and Mr. William Lawther, a member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

In these exchanges Mr. Lawther has claimed and Mr. Morrison has denied that the decisions of the Trades Union movement should prevail. Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Congress, makes no such claim. "I would resent the parliamentary Labor Party," he says, "telling the Trades Union Congress what it should do. Equally I would not be in the position of telling my colleagues in parliament what their course should be."

But these soothing words are so far from having ended the difference of opinion that a move is afoot in the Labor Party to reduce the relative strength of Trade Union voting power in the control of the Labor movement as a whole.

How Far to the Left?

Behind this lies a fundamental question. It is that of how far to the Left the fulcrum of the Labor movement ought to lie. It is largely a struggle for recognition for Sir Stafford Cripps who stands for what is known as the "United Front," a movement which would have British socialism join hands with communism, a thing it has hitherto strongly refused to do.

There is no prospect of any actual split upon this question. Indeed the very readiness which has been shown by the leaders to discuss it is itself a proof of the confidence they feel in the vitality of the movement as a whole.

This was strikingly shown at the Bournemouth conference yesterday when a very awkward corner was successfully turned owing to the tact shown by Mr. Bevin. This corner was over the question of changes proposed by the executive in the constitution of the Labor Party.

These changes were agreed to by large majorities after Mr. Bevin had indicated that the trade union movement he represents would not oppose them. Their main effect is to reduce the present overwhelming weight of trade union representation in the party's governing body. This vitality is also seen in a very vigorous campaign that has recently been going on to secure increased support in the constituencies and especially in those where the agricultural interest predominates. These constituencies have hitherto voted Conservative upon the whole, but signs are not wanting of the possibility of changing this state of things.

At the moment the position of the Government is so strong that Labor does not expect any early success in defeating it. Once the danger of war disappears, however, this may no longer be the case and the Bournemouth conference looks forward to that possibility.

A Highland Fling in Solo Form

© Keystone

Heaving the Caber—a 16-Foot Tree Trunk Weighing 280 Pounds

Lewis W. Douglas, Ex-Budget Chief, To Head McGill

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (CP)—Dr. Lewis Williams Douglas, former member of the Arizona state legislature, the United States Congress, and Director of the Budget, has been appointed principal of McGill University here to succeed A. E. Morgan, who resigned last April, it is announced by Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty. He will assume office Jan. 1 next.

The new principal is the grandson of Dr. James Douglas, Quebec-born physician whose $200,000 donation to McGill made possible Douglas Hall, residence for men which Gov. Gen. Lord Tweedsmuir will open officially this week.

A graduate and former chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Dr. Douglas' grandfather served also as member of McGill's board of governors for a short period before the war. His son, the new principal's father, also was born in Quebec, but moved to Arizona, where he engaged in the copper mining industry.

To Congress in 1927

Lewis Williams Douglas was a member of the Arizona House of Representatives from 1923-25 and in 1927 was elected to Congress as Representative-at-Large for Arizona.

He resigned his Congress office March 4, 1933, to become a member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust" as Director of the Budget. Disagreement over the Administration's financial policy led to his resignation from the directorship on Aug. 21, 1934.

Following this, Dr. Douglas became one of the most severe Roosevelt critics. During 1935 he made several speeches criticizing the Administration's fiscal policies and added a warning that a "destroyed currency" was possible.

In a book titled "The Liberal Tradition" he pictured the trend of the Roosevelt regime as being toward "a collective system." Later Dr. Douglas announced his support for Alfred M. Landon, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the United States Presidency in the 1936 elections.

Instructor at Amherst

Educated at Amherst College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Douglas was instructor of history at Amherst in 1920. He then went to Arizona and took up mining and citrus ranching. He has been a vice-president and member of the board of the American Cyanamid Company since 1934. He married Peggy Zinsser of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., in 1921 and has three sons.

Dr. Douglas, who is expected to retain his United States citizenship, is a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, Amherst College, American Museum of Natural History, Memorial Hospital, and the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

He was a lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Force during the war, serving on the staff of the 91st Division. He received a citation from General Pershing and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre of Belgium.

Food Scarcity in Germany Linked to Colonial Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 5—The new outburst on the colonial issue which has followed Reichsführer Hitler's speech at the Harvest Festival at Bückeberg is regarded here as evidence of the great difficulties the Third Reich sees ahead during the coming winter in regard to supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials.

The inspired press here today warns the powers concerned that they are making a grave mistake if they imagine that this issue can be shelved indefinitely. The semi-official Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz concludes a communiqué on the colonial issue with the remark, "It would be both serious and shortsighted if, in a world where theoretical good will to remove injustices and absurdities is expressed, a solution should not be found, because the basis of logic and political reasoning demand that such protestations should be made good."

Issue of National Honor

"Let sleeping dogs lie," the newspaper adds, is an adage which has its points in certain cases, but the past has shown that in great issues restraint and subterfuges, even when hidden under authority of the League of Nations, benefit neither that institution nor the issues concerned.

The question of the return of colonies is both an economic and psychological issue—that is an issue of national honor, it is argued. In fact it was the latter aspect which at the outset formed the basis of most National Socialist arguments on this issue.

Ways of Retrievement

The former colonies, in Germany's view, can be retrieved in one of three ways. First, by victory in a new war. It is believed that is not contemplated here at present.

Second, a voluntary surrender of the colonies by the powers now holding League mandates.

Third, by a compromise if England and France found themselves in a tight corner in some part of the world and needed German cooperation. Colonies would be the price this country might then demand.

It is probably the last eventuality which the Third Reich sees as the only possible solution. Meanwhile this country is not leaving any stone unturned to show just what it wants next.

It is also considered not without significance that this issue should be reopened just before Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech at the Conservative Association on Oct. 8, when it is expected here that much will be said regarding England's foreign policy.

Pirate Submarine Bombed

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Depth charges from seven British destroyers attacked the mysterious submarine which yesterday attempted to torpedo the British destroyer Basilisk.

With Royal Air Force planes overhead, the destroyers released bombs weighing 180 to 300 pounds. Each charge had a radius of destruction up to half a mile.

The Basilisk escaped the torpedo while cruising about 25 miles east of Cape San Antonio with a sister destroyer. The attacker did not rise to the surface.

Both destroyers released depth charges immediately and were joined forthwith by five other destroyers and two seaplanes.

The attack, in waters southeast of Valencia, was not far from the spot where on Aug. 31 a torpedo narrowly missed the British destroyer Havock.

Hull Defends Czech Treaty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull forecast yesterday that the American shoe industry would benefit by a proposed reciprocal trade treaty with Czechoslovakia.

Challenging statements in an advertisement in a Binghamton, N. Y., newspaper criticizing the proposed treaty, Mr. Hull said the 16 agreements concluded so far have been highly beneficial to American business. The public knows, he said, that no one has suffered materially, but that everyone has benefited. He said this would be the case with the Czechoslovakian treaty.

The advertisement, signed by the "E. J. Workers" of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Company, Endicott, N. Y., asserted the Czechoslovakian shoe industry was a threat to the economic welfare of the 20,000 shoe workers in the Binghamton area and termed Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade policy "beautiful in theory" but unworkable in practice.

Branding the advertisement as similar to attacks made against the 16 previous treaties, Mr. Hull said that it was unfortunate there was no way to prevent propaganda being put out which creates a false impression.

The Secretary said the advertisement led the public to believe that a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia placing boots and shoes on the free list already had been entered into when such is not the fact.

Before any agreement is entered into, he said, the State Department will conduct "most elaborate" hearings at which American shoe manufacturers will be given ample opportunity to be heard.

Hull's Propaganda Charge Hit by Shoe Industrialist; Cites Loss of Big Order

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—George F. Johnson, chairman of the board of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Company, said last night if Secretary of State Cordell Hull "wants to call the protest of 20,000 shoe workers against the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia propaganda, let it go at that." He added:

"Big buyers are asking us to cut wages and compete with nations abroad, but we aren't ready to do it. We are losing orders every day. Only a week or so ago we submitted a bid on a $350,000 order from a Chicago mail order house. We offered to fill that order at cost, merely to keep our workers busy at a fair wage and not one cent of profit to us. We lost that order to a foreign concern.

"Is it propaganda to tell these truths? It strikes me that this country needs more propaganda of this kind—more truth telling."

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Highland Games Transplanted To South of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANELAGH, Eng.—The first fully representative Highland gathering in southern England for many years has just been held here.

The competitors in a varied program of Highland sports, including tossing the caber, numbered more than 100, and were mainly champions of the Games which have been held during the past month in Scotland, including those at Braemar. English sportsmen were invited to compete with Scotsmen in certain open events, the only condition being that they should wear the national dress of Scotland, the kilt.

The swing of the many-colored tartans and the music of six of the famous police pipe bands from Scotland, as well as that of the London Scottish Regiment transformed the grounds of this London country club into a gay and colorful spectacle reminiscent of clan gatherings way up north "across the border."

The Games took place twice each day on one of the five polo grounds here for three days. The arena was floodlighted for the evening performances. The proceeds are to be divided between the Scottish section of the Imperial Boy Scouts' Association and the Royal Caledonian School at Bushey, Hertfordshire. It is hoped to make these Games an annual event in this part of England.

G.O.P. Committee To Study Calling Mid-Term Meeting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A call went out today for the Republican National Committee to meet in Chicago Nov. 5 to consider holding a mid-term national convention before the 1938 congressional elections.

The notice was issued from headquarters here as reports indicated Former President Hoover in conferences with party leaders was gaining support for the proposal which he and others have advanced as a means of solidifying opposition to the Roosevelt Administration.

After a conference in Chicago yesterday with Col. Frank Knox, 1936 Vice-Presidential nominee, Mr. Hoover announced they are agreed on formation of a committee to "formulate a draft of fundamental principles to be submitted to a general conference of party leaders sometime in the spring."

Mr. Hoover had conferred on Sunday with Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Presidential nominee, and Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. Subsequently Mr. Lowden announced they found they were "in agreement on every problem, both of the country and the party."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan has not yet joined the move for a national convention or conference, nor has Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the party's Senate leader. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, representing another faction in the party, has been decidedly cool.

Roper Finds Millions Taken Off Relief Rolls

WASHINGTON, Oct 5 (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said "business is becoming more and more conscious of its responsibility to absorb gainful employees and is taking off the relief rolls millions of workers."

In a brief speech prepared for delivery before the District of Columbia Democratic league, he added: "With continued improvement of business, we should in the near future achieve a balanced national budget and experience prosperity uninterupted by depessions based on artificial causes that brought about the 1929 collapse."

Shake-Up in Yugoslav Cabinet Increases Serbian Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 5—Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch has made a sudden Cabinet reconstruction to strengthen his position against the strong opposition he has been subjected to during the last five months.

He has dismissed five Ministers, of whom three were Serbs and two Croatians, and appointed six new ones, all Serbians. Those dismissed are claimed to have little popular support while the new ones are said to enjoy considerable prestige in various parts of the country. One of those dismissed was responsible for the extremely unpopular law for ratification of the Vatican Concordat. This Minister's disappearance is expected to mean postponing the final voting of this law, thereby enabling Dr. Stoyadinovitch to conclude peace, or at least a truce, with the hitherto hostile Serbian Church.

Halts Coalition Move

The bringing into the Cabinet of six members known for their stanch Serbian patriotism may also strengthen Dr. Stoyadinovitch's position toward Serbian nationalists and fascists who accuse him of being too lenient to Croatians.

One reason why Dr. Stoyadinovitch made this sudden change just now is that the Serbian Democratic opposition had practically agreed with the Croatians to launch a country-wide campaign against the regime for a complete reorganization of the kingdom on a democratic and federative basis so as to give freedom to Croatians and other non-Serbian groups.

Leaves Issues Unsolved

By taking six new men into his Cabinet, most of whom are members of the former Serbian Radical Party, Premier Stoyadinovitch hopes to check Serbian support for the federative project.

This reconstruction is held to be directed against the Croatians and may prevent radical constitutional changes for the present. Dr. Stoyadinovitch's policy hitherto has been that of moderate conservatism. His regime is largely personal and autocratic, but he allows more civil freedom than any of his recent predecessors. He is a clever political strategist and may succeed in holding power without solving any of the fundamental Yugoslav problems.

Anarchists: A French Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For the first time in 40 years, anarchists have become a problem in France, a problem complicated today by the new organized and international aspects of what used to be mere individual lawlessness.

France is troubled by this element at the moment solely because of two factors completely foreign to herself: Spain and Russia.

As the chief power adjoining Spanish territory, France is feeling the repercussions of the conflict in Spain, which, it should be remembered, is the cradle of anarchy as a political doctrine. If there is an active anarchist party or organization in France today, it is because this organization is being provided with funds from Spain, sent by anarchists in Catalonia.

Aided by Trotzkyists

Furthermore, if this anarchist movement has attained numerical importance, it is because of a loose connection with the "Trotzkyists" or extreme revolutionaries who accuse Stalin of betraying the Communist cause in Russia.

At the same time, the situation is further complicated by the existence of what has been called "white anarchists," as distinguished from the orthodox variety whose emblem is the black flag. The white anarchists are in reality terrorists in the service of fascism. They are composed chiefly of Spanish anarchists who have espoused the cause of the insurgent Geenral Franco. They include also a number of Italian ex-black-handers of whom there are quite a number in France, mostly in the southern provinces.

Adding the Trotzkyists to these two, it could be said that there are black, white and red varieties of anarchists whose confused mingling makes the task or sorting them out extremely difficult. They have in common a belief in revolution, violent revolution, against liberal regimes. They certainly combine forces upon occasion against their common foe, the established order, whatever it might be.

Loosely Organized

All three—and this is the peculiarity of modern anarchy—are organized, and organized on international lines. This organization is necessarily somewhat loose, particularly in the case of the orthodox "black" anarchists who appear to preserve only a casual connection with foreign groups.

In the case of the "whites," on the contrary, discipline and organization are intense, modelled after the fascist example. In France the outstanding instance of this movement is the "Cagoulards" or hooded ones, a secret revolutionary society formed of ex-royalist extremists, who seem to have relations with the terrorist agents of General Franco.

The Trotzkyists, who term themselves the Fourth International, are "Red" extremists who, in France, accuse the Communists of having become "tame bourgeois" since their entrance into the Popular Front. They reject the theory that capitalism can be overthrown by the ballot, without violence. They work mainly from within the labor unions and party organizations, always endeavoring to provoke trouble by forcing the issues to extremes.

Problem Grows

It is this combination of forces and circumstances that makes the anarchists a problem in France. Neighboring Spain has become the battlefield of the forces of disorder represented by these varied "black, white and red" trends.

But France has a much stronger core of middle-class liberalism than existed in Spain. French democracy has a solid foundation that is the very antithesis of anarchy: ingrained respect for the law; and there is no reason to believe that the forces of anarchy are strong enough to overthrow this democratic legalism.

Argentina Elects Ortiz President

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 5 (AP)—Final tabulation of votes in Argentina's presidential election definitely established Or. Roberto M. Ortiz, candidate of the Conservative Coalition Party, as the victor.

Dr. Ortiz, Finance Minister under President Gusto, whose protégé he is, received 1,099,390 popular votes to 815,063 for Marcelo de Alvear, radical union candidate.

In the electoral college Dr. Ortiz obtained 248 votes, more than the constitutionally required majority of the college's 376 votes. The college, as in the United States, will formally elevate him to the presidency in November.

Belgian Jobs Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Jobless in Belgium at the end of July numbered 106,985, compared with 132,780 at the same date in the previous year.

Stefansson: Polar Fliers? Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—There is reason to believe in the safety and eventual rescue of the Russian cross-polar fliers who failed to complete the third Soviet flight, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, one of the world's foremost Artic authorities, said last night.

"If the Levanevsky party landed safe, the chance of their still being safe is 100 per cent, for they had provisions with them for from six to eight weeks, with camping equipment and warm clothing," he said. "If the party is now safe, they have better than an even chance of being still safe six months from now." Dr. Stefansson explained that there is an abundance of life in the polar sea.

He declared that the chief hope of finding the Levanevsky party remains in a moonlight search, and disclosed plans for a ski search still possible by daylight for three or four weeks.

"Much has already been learned from the Levanevsky search," Dr. Stefansson said, "and we can foresee that . . . we shall acquire far . . . more knowledge than we could have gained had a flight similar to Levanevsky's been repeated every month for a year."

In discussing the feasibility of rescue, the noted speaker said, "Sir Hubert Wilkins, . . . considers that in late winter you seldom have to fly more than twenty miles over the Arctic sea without coming to a good emergency landing place."

Byrnes Brings Data On European Jobless

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina has brought back from Europe three subjects for consideration by a special Senate committee set up to investigate the relief and unemployment situations.

Stopping in the Capital between trains last night on the way home, Mr. Byrnes listed these topics as: The responsibility of local communities to supply a substantial portion of relief money; the value of educational centers in training unskilled workmen for skilled tasks, and new methods of administering relief.

Mr. Byrnes said he was not preparing to assemble his committee before Nov. 1. During the last Congressional session, he urged greater local contributions in meeting the relief burden.

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FURNITURE Here at Brown, Muff's the whole of the Third Floor is entirely devoted to Furniture and Furnishings . . . furniture introducing wonderful craftsmanship in fine reproductions, to the modern trend in rhythmic line, carried out in lovely shaded effects.

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FOR EXAMPLE.

	£	s.	d.
Cash value of Furniture say.....	20	0	0
Interest of 2½%.	0	10	0
	20	10	0
Twelve Monthly Payments of....	1	14	2

Payments for Furniture and Furnishings value £50 and upwards may be spread over one or two years on the basis of an initial payment of 10% and the balance plus 2½% per annum by equal monthly payments.

FOR EXAMPLE.

	£	s.	d.
Cash value of Furniture selected	100	0	0
You deposit one-tenth	10	0	0
Balance	90	0	0
Add interest at 2½% for 2 yrs.	4	10	0
Leaving 24 Monthly Payments of.	3	18	9

Under Brown, Muff's Easy-Payment Scheme your selection may include Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Upholstery, Curtains, Bedsteads, Bedding, China, Glass, Linens and Ironmongery provided that the actual Furniture constitutes at least half the total value of the order.

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Dedication of New Bridge Climaxes Chicago's Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 — President Roosevelt's dedication of the new "Centennial Bridge" across the mouth of the Chicago River today, marked the climax of Chicago's Charter Jubilee celebration which began last spring in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Chicago's incorporation as a city.

As the two-leaf bascule bride lowered in place for the on-coming fresh streams of traffic, other bridges down the river lifted their heads in salute to their new companion. It was a gesture of welcome to the President and to the new bridge which is not only to bear multitudes of "land lubbers" across its surface, but is to join with the other bridges in serving the curious mixture of river traffic continuously passing beneath them to and from Lake Michigan.

Booms of cannon from the United States naval vessels, blares of horns, and toots from smaller boats mingled with the shrieks of factory whistles resounding across the city to tell Chicagoans that the middle link of their 14-mile lake-shore driveway had been completed.

Water craft of all kinds—lake boats, cruisers, yachts, sailing vessels, and smaller boats—hovered at the mouth of the river in the lake beyond. Airplanes zoomed overhead. Chicago's prized Diesel-motored fireboat spouted it 20 spurts of water into mid-air and moved along like a huge fountain welcoming the new bridge.

Indians Take Part

Perhaps the most picturesque of all was the Indian ceremony. From a point about a mile down the river, known in Indian days as Wolf's Point, came descendants of Indians of the Chicago region paddling their canoes and dressed in feathered bonnets and rich robes. Their ancestors were Chippewas, Ottawas and Winnebagos who a century or more ago had plied their own oars in the same waters flowing past Fort Dearborn a short distance from the site of the new bridge. Today the Indians disembarked at the "Centennial Bridge" and demonstrated their ceremonials in honor of the dedication.

Following the ceremony a long procession moved slowly from Michigan Avenue, over the new Randolph Street viaduct and northward across the bridge. Moving in the parade were soldiers from the United States Regular Army, sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, the American Legion, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the R. O. T. C., and other patriotic organizations. Following these came automobiles, each receiving an ornamental souvenir sticker numbered consecutively as they made their maiden trip across the new link of the driveway.

The new bridge completes the middle link in the 14-mile $11,500,000 outer drive which Chicago has built along its lake shore.

Saves Much Time

Today motorists from Indiana on the south enter Chicago's outer drive about eight miles south of the Loop district. As they travel northward they are no longer slowed down by traffic and bottle neck obstructions in the business area, but escape this by hugging the lake shore and continuing over the new bridge at the mouth of the river. Those coming from the south on Michigan Avenue, paralleling the new drive to the west, or from the west swing over the new Randolph Street viaduct and thence to the new bridge.

In rush hours, it is expected that a motorist bound from one side of the city to the other can save about 15 minutes by traveling this new route. It is estimated that the new drive will take approximately 65 per cent of the traffic off Michigan Avenue.

The total cost of constructing the new outer drive improvement from Ohio Street on the north to Monroe Street on the south, including the new Randolph Street viaduct was $11,500,000, according to the Chicago Park District. Of this amount, the Federal Government through the Public Works Administration contributed $2,324,181.

The double-leaf bascule bridge lifts its two parts like jaws to let river and lake traffic pass.

Total Length 331 Feet

The total length of the bridge between breaks in the floor when it opens is 331 feet. Its width is 108 feet comprising two 40-foot roadways and two 14-foot sidewalks. It is designed to carry a total load on its upper deck of 5,000,000 pounds at one time, but it is also strong enough to carry at some time in the future when its lower deck is constructed an additional 5,000,000 pounds.

About half a block north and running parallel with the Chicago River is a narrow strip of water called the Ogden Slip. At this point where the new drive crosses the "Slip" has been constructed a single leaf bascule bridge about 121 feet long from break to break when it lifts its leaf.

The approach driveways to the Chicago River Bridge pass over railroad property and have all been constructed as opening trestles or viaducts supported by heavy concrete and steel supports. Each of the 483 supports rests on a caisson extending below the surface of the ground to rock foundation—an average distance of 105 feet, according to the Chicago Park District. These caissons are of sufficient strength and number to support four buildings each the size of the Board of Trade Building in Chicago.

Improving Drive Approaches

In order to afford ready access to the Outer Drive Improvement proper from the North and South Sides of the city, extensive reconstruction of driveways has been necessary along the lake shore on the north from Ohio Street to North Avenue, and on the south in Grant Park from Monroe Street to Roosevelt Road. The total cost of this work is approximately $1,675,000, of which the WPA is contributing $1,454,584.

These improvements under way on the North Side will provide three driveways each 40 feet wide from Ohio Street to Oak Street, and three drives 45 feet wide from Oak Street to North Avenue. The newly constructed pavements have superelevated curves and a non-skid surface. Three concrete pedestrian subways are located at North Avenue, Division Street and Chicago Avenue which help people to the lake without having to pass through traffic lanes on the surface.

The new bridge did not arrive overnight. In 1927 a plan for a connecting link over the mouth of the Chicago River was submitted by the Chicago Plan Commission to the two park boards then operating in the city. It was approved and work was begun in 1928. But in 1931 the work was temporarily suspended until early in 1936. The total length of time for building the outer bridge improvement project excluding the non-work periods was approximately four years.

Chicago Completes Middle Link in Lake Shore Highway

Courtesy Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

New Two-Leaf Bascule Bridge at Mouth of Chicago River Dedicated by President Roosevelt

Roosevelt Outlines Trend of New Foreign Policy

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address here follows:

I am glad to come again to Chicago and especially to have the opportunity of taking part in the dedication of this important project of civic betterment.

On my trip across the continent and back I have been shown many evidences of the result of common sense co-operation between municipalities and the Federal Government, and I have been greeted by tens of thousands of Americans who have told me in every look and word that their material and spiritual well-being has made great strides forward in the past few years.

And yet, as I have seen with my own eyes, the prosperous farms, the thriving factories and the busy railroads—as I have seen the happiness and security and peace which covers our wide land, almost inevitably I have been compelled to contrast our peace with very different scenes being enacted in other parts of the world.

It is because the people of the United States under modern conditions must, for the sake of their own future, give thought to the rest of the world, that I, as the responsible executive head of the nation, have chosen this great inland city and this gala occasion to speak to you on a subject of definite national importance.

Of Grave Concern to All

The political situation in the world, which of late has been growing progressively worse, is such as to cause grave concern and anxiety to all the peoples and nations who wish to live in peace and amity with their neighbors.

Some 15 years ago the hopes of mankind for a continuing era of international peace were raised to great heights when more than 60 nations solemnly pledged themselves not to resort to arms in furtherance of their national aims and policies. The high aspirations expressed in the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact and the hopes for peace thus raised have of late given way to a haunting fear of calamity. The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago.

It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violations of treaties, and has now reached a stage where the very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened. The landmarks and traditions which have marked the progress of civilization toward a condition of law, order and justice are being wiped away.

Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. In times of so-called peace ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice. Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others.

Innocent peoples and nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and humane consideration.

To paraphrase a recent author, "Perhaps we foresee a time when men, exultant in the technique of homicide, will rage so hotly over the world that every precious thing will be in danger, every book and picture and harmony, every treasure garnered through two millenniums, the small, the delicate, the defenseless—all will be lost or wrecked or utterly destroyed."

If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked and that it will continue tranquilly and peacefully to carry on the ethics and the arts of civilization.

If those days come "there will be no safety by arms, no help from authority, no answer in science. The storm will rage till every flower of culture is trampled and all human beings are leveled in a vast chaos."

If those days are not to come to pass—if we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear—the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure.

Peaceable Nations Must Aid

The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality.

Those who cherish their freedom and recognize and respect the equal right of their neighbors to be free and live in peace must work together for the triumph of law and moral principles in order that peace, justice and confidence may prevail in the world. There must be a return to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of a signed treaty. There must be recognition of the fact that national morality is as vital as private morality.

A bishop wrote me the other day: "It seems to me that something greatly needs to be said in behalf of ordinary humanity against the present practice of carrying the horrors of war to helpless civilians, especially women and children. It may be that such a protest might be regarded by many, who claim to be realists, as futile, but may it not be that the heart of mankind is so filled with horror at the present needless suffering that that force could be mobilized in sufficient volume to lessen such cruelty in the days ahead. Even though it may take 20 years, which God forbid, for civilization to make effective its corporate protest against this barbarism, surely strong voices may hasten the day."

World More Interdependent

There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world, both technically and morally, which makes it impossible for any nation completely to isolate itself from economic and political upheavals in the rest of the world, especially when such upheavals appear to be spreading and not declining. There can be no stability or peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all. International anarchy destroys every foundation for peace. It jeopardizes either the immediate or the future security of every nation, large or small. It is, therefore, a matter of vital interest and concern to the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality be restored.

The overwhelming majority of the peoples and nations of the world today want to live in peace. They seek the removal of barriers against trade. They want to exert themselves in industry, in agriculture and in business, that they may increase their wealth through the production of wealth-producing goods rather than striving to produce military planes and bombs and machine guns and cannon for the destruction of human lives and useful property.

In those nations of the world which seem to be piling armament on armament for purposes of aggression, and those other nations which fear acts of aggression against them and their security, a very high proportion of the national income is being spent directly for armaments. It runs from 30 to as high as 50 per cent.

U. S. Spends Far Less

The proportion that we in the United States spend is far less—11 or 12 per cent.

How happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards, dams and reforestation, the conservation of our soil and many other kinds of useful works rather than into huge standing armies and vast supplies of implements of war.

I am compelled and you are compelled, nevertheless, to look ahead. The peace, the freedom and the security of 90 per cent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law. Surely the 90 per cent who want to live in peace under law and in accordance with moral standards that have received almost universal acceptance through the centuries, can and must find some way to make their will prevail.

The situation is definitely of universal concern. The questions involved relate not merely to violations of specific provisions of particular treaties; they are questions of war and of peace, of international law and especially of principles of humanity. It is true that they involve definite violations of agreements, and especially of the covenant of the League of Nations, the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty. But they also involve problems of world economy, world security and world humanity.

It is true that the moral consciousness of the world must recognize the importance of removing injustices and well-founded grievances; but at the same time it must be aroused to the cardinal necessity of honoring sanctity of treaties, of respecting the rights and liberties of others and of putting an end to acts of international aggression.

Lawlessness Is Spreading

It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading.

When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease.

It is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war. It ought to be inconceivable that in this modern era, and in the face of experience, any nation could be so foolish and ruthless as to run the risk of plunging the whole world into war by invading and violating, in contravention of solemn treaties, the territory of other nations that have done them no real harm and which are too weak to protect themselves adequately. Yet the peace of the world and the welfare and security of every nation is today being threatened by that very thing.

No nation which refuses to exercise forbearance and to respect the freedom and rights of others can long remain strong and retain the confidence and respect of other nations. No nation ever loses its dignity or good standing by conciliating its differences, and by exercising great patience with, and consideration for, the rights of other nations.

President's Peace Points

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 5

High lights of President Roosevelt's address here today:

The peace, the freedom and the security of 90 per cent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law. Surely, the 90 per cent who want to live in peace under law and in accordance with moral standards that have received almost universal acceptance through the centuries, can and must find some way to make their will prevail.

The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality.

There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world, both technically and morally, which makes it impossible for any nation completely to isolate itself from economic and political upheavals in the rest of the world, especially when such upheavals appear to be spreading and not declining.

The overwhelming majority of the peoples and nations of the world today want to live in peace.

There must be a return to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of a signed treaty. There must be a recognition of the fact that national morality is as vital as private morality.

It is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war.

America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.

Chicago Greets President

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—As President Roosevlt arrived in Chicago this morning several hundred persons were assembled in the main concourse of the Union Station to greet him, but he transferred from the train to an automobile through an underground passageway. The automobiles waited in an area beneath the station to take him and his party along the route to the scene of the outer-drive bridge dedication.

Dignitaries were on hand with greetings for the Roosevelt party before its start down crowd-lined streets. Spectators eager for a glimpse of the President on his first visit to Chicago since last Oct. 14, lined the two-mile route.

Spectators stood six to ten deep on both sides of the two-mile parade route.

Among those in the welcoming party were Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, Mayor Edward Kelly, Senator William Dieterich (D) of Illinois, State's Attorney Thomas Courtney, Patrick Nash, Democratic National Committeeman, Maj. Gen. Hugh Drum of the Sixth Corps Area and aides, Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis and aides and other city and state officials.

Hull Backs Roosevelt Plan For Curbing World Unrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—President Roosevelt's speech against "international lawlessness" is regarded here as the strongest he has made on international affairs in his administration. It is being compared to Wilson speeches which preceded America's entrance into the World War, and its timing is particularly noticed as strengthening the hand of the Democratic powers in dealing with totalitarian states in a critical moment.

Coming in the midst of new Geneva discussion of what to do about Japan it is accepted as proof that the Administration will do everything in its power, short of declaring war, to support whatever moral or economic action is decided upon by League or Nine-Power Pact signatories. The speech is broader in its tone than merely the Far Eastern situation, however, and should encourage France and Great Britain in their negotiations to secure withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain.

At the State Department Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would only offer "heartiest approval of all that was said" in connection with the address. It is taken for granted that close co-operation occurred in formulating and publishing the speech at the precise moment when New World encouragement might be helpful to Old World democracies.

The speech was not distributed in advance in Washington, and first news that correspondents had of its importance were long-distance telephone calls from New York agencies of European papers. The customary 12:30 State Department press conference was delayed while reporters listened to the radio and it is assumed that Secretary Hull also listened in.

Secretary Hull said that United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is attempting to arrange with Japanese foreign office officials for permission for removal of American foodstuffs and other supplies held in warehouses in the Hongkew area of Shanghai. The area now is under Japanese control.

Mr. Grew's efforts, it was said, have been designed to obtain a second period of time during which trucks could enter the Japanese lines and remove supplies from the warehouses.

Such a 48-hour period was permitted by the Japanese last week and a huge fleet of trucks removed thousands of tons of supplies.

President on Farm Needs

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5 (AP)—Excerpts from the text of President Roosevelt's prepared address last night follow:

This morning in Grand Forks I spoke of the pressing need for national legislation to preserve soil fertility and safeguard farmers' income. For three years the Agricultural Adjustment Act was a great cornerstone in the new and permanent structure that we Americans are trying to rear on the ruins of the old. That cornerstone was destroyed by the verdict of the Supreme Court. It has been partly, but only partly, replaced by the Soil Conservation Act. The National Farm Act, which I hope the Congress will pass, will, I am confident, preserve and strengthen the present soil conservation program, and at the same time give us provision against the piling up of unmanageable surpluses and provide for storage of reserve food supplies in an ever normal granary.

It must be repeated over and over again that such a policy is intended not only to maintain farmers' prices by holding down huge surpluses which destroy those prices, but also to assure adequate supplies of food to the consuming public in the event of severe and widespread drought. Farmers and processors alike realize, I am sure, that there must be a wholly adequate supply of food for the nation at reasonable prices. There must never be a shortage of food—nor must the price of food rise so greatly that the consuming public cannot afford to eat.

On my trip to the Pacific Coast and back I have found overwhelming evidence in favor of that twin piece of legislation which, like the crop bill, is intended to replace a cornerstone which was knocked out by the Supreme Court.

As in the case of farm legislation, wages and hour and child labor law will undoubtedly accomplish two great purposes, first, an increase in employment, and second, an increase in the total of the nation's income.

As a result of both of these the actual cost of relief for the unemployed should decrease, and existing taxes—not higher taxes—should make the financial problem of local and state and federal governments more easy. It is axiomatic that no part of the country can truly prosper if its standards of living and its standards of pay are far below those of all the other parts of the country. Therefore, I am looking for substantial support for wage and hour legislation from every part of the country, north, east, west and south.

'Big' Gambling Houses Raided in Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 5 (AP)—Police and constables in a drive against gambling houses here yesterday, visited a number of spots with "close up" orders. Over the week end officers took 129 persons to the police station where City Judge Muncy Anderson handed out fines ranging from $5 to $100.

In yesterday's visits officers seized gambling apparatus and cut telephone wires, it was said. The spots visited were the so-called "big" gambling houses.

Police said they were acting under "orders."

Mining Talk at Golden Gate

College students dressed in miners' garb will explain the mining industry's exhibit to millions of visitors at the Hall of the Mineral Empire in the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Passports to China Canceled by U. S.

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP)—C. R. Cameron, United States consul general, said today that the State Department had authorized invalidation of all American passports so far as entrance to China was concerned.

The order, issued Sept. 18, he said, was mandatory regarding the passports of women and children but urgent cases might be referred to Washington where, the State Department might authorize entry.

In the case of men, Mr. Cameron went on, the consulates were authorized to decide on the urgency of the requests themselves. It was reported that a group of Americans with visas for China had disembarked at Kobe, Japan, when the consulate stamped their passports with a withdrawal of United States protection.

Americans arriving from Kobe at Shanghai yesterday complained that United States consular officials had prevented 20 men, women and children from returning to Shanghai.

Roosevelt Urges War Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

tive action, though he does not yet propose any concrete steps.

But the Chief Executive, with eloquent quotations from James Hilton's "Lost Horizon," speaks in the words of the High Lama of a possible war and adds for himself: "If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked and that it will continue tranquilly and peacefully to carry on the ethics and the arts of civilization."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke, not incongruously, at the dedication of the new bascule bridge over the mouth of the Chicago River, a monument to the arts of peace.

After a ride through packed Chicago streets, and the address before an immense throng, the President went to lunch with George, Cardinal Mundelein at the Archepiscopal residence. He left for Hyde Park thereafter.

Last night, at St. Paul, Minn., before another big crowd, the President urged a national wages and hour bill, eliminating most differentials between areas. He said:

"It is axiomatic that no part of the country can truly prosper if its standards of living and its standards of pay are far below those of all the other parts of the country."

Thus during this trip the President has strongly urged the three main subjects for his expected special session of Congress: A power bill, a farm bill, a wages and hours bill. Beginning with one of his earliest speeches, at Casper, Wyo., he has declared that he was balancing the budget, thus adding a fourth point certain to mean much to Congress yesterday, he built up his picture of an ideal Supreme Court viewpoint in quotations from retired Justice John H. Clarke.

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Accord on Rail Pay Hailed As Victory for Mediation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—The compromise wage agreement reached between 86 railroads and some 250,000 members of the operating rail unions here Oct. 3, besides averting a possible railroad strike, accomplished three significant things, observers here believe:

1. It provided a victory for conciliation and an example for both business and labor in the present nation-wide labor controversy.

2. It added another success to the long list of accomplishments of the National Railway Labor Act, and the jointly-established, voluntary, friendly type of mediation thereby set up.

3. It brought the railroad operators and the employees closer together, and though it added somewhat to the burden of the carriers, it established a genuine peace in the railroad industry at a time when peace is particularly desirable.

Compromise Pay Boost

The agreement affects conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, and switchmen.

The compromise wage boost of 44 cents a day, constitutes what might be called an "even break" for the trainmen, firemen and switchmen whose average pay is around $4.40 a day, for their original demand was for a 20-per-cent increase, and the agreement gives them a rise of about 10 per cent. For the engineers, for example, whose pay goes as high as around $10 a day, the 44-cent increase amounts, however, to less than 5 per cent. It was the conductors and engineers, in the highest paid group, who held out and delayed the final settlement for almost a week after the others had agreed, it was reported.

Concession by Roads

It is widely held by observers, however, that the agreement constitutes more of a concession on the part of the roads than the men. The roads at first refused to grant any increase, and even after long negotiations were still firm in their refusal to consider a compromise. They insisted, first, that the railroads were in such a financial condition that they would run the risk of wholesale bankruptcy if operating costs were increased. Further, they declared the operating union members already were receiving more in proportion than the non-operating group—members of which a short time ago were allowed a 5-cents-an-hour increase.

While leaders on both sides said that there would be no strike, the negotiations under private, and then federal, auspices revealed that the obstacles were apparently greater than had been foreseen. Of course, even if these negotiations had collapsed no strike would have been called until after a special fact-finding board had reported and recommended a settlement to the President, and even then, it is generally agreed, that both sides would probably have accepted the recommendations.

Victory for Mediation

The victory for conciliation is important, observers hold, for it was voluntary conciliation, achieved during normal operations, rather than after a shutdown. The strike threat was there, constituting a legal weapon, but it was not, those on the inside admit, as important as was the political information exchanged by both sides at the conferences.

To begin with all the railroad unions, both operating and non-operating, had asked conferences with employers on pay increases. The non-operating group, acting independently, obtained conferences. The roads refused their demands though, and a strike vote was taken. Meanwhile the operating group, unable at first to obtain conferences, joined in the strike vote which resulted in the decision to walk out if the demands were not met. The roads finally reached an agreement with the non-operating unions, but no action was taken in regard to the others. Private conferences later were arranged, but these were unsuccessful. Whereupon the Railway Mediation Board, as provided in the Railway Labor Act, intervened, automatically delaying any walkout.

Negotiations under Dr. William Leiserson, member of the mediation board, began Aug. 28. A deadlock appeared several times when the roads were reported to have rejected a compromise offered by Dr. Leiserson.

Credit for All

To Dr. Leiserson goes the immediate credit for the agreement, with the open-mindedness of both sides contributing to the solution. Behind this, though, students of railroad labor relations point out, is the fact that the Railway Labor Act was passed on the request of both the railroads and the workers themselves, and as their own instrument is a piece of machinery which they are bound to use. Having set up the means of settling their own disputes, they are more or less honor bound not only to follow those processes, but to abide by the results.

An illustration of an important virtue of the rather complicated process of mediation provided is seen in the comments of H. A. Enochs, chairman of the carrier's conference, who said: "This whole matter has been highly educational to the carriers as well as to the men."

The machinery purposely prolongs negotiations, it is pointed out, so as to cool tempers and provide a means of exchanging information and ideas impossible in short periods under conditions which produce motional rather than reasonable consideration.

Helpful to Both Sides

"Our railroads," Mr. Enoch said further, "are meeting intense competition of a type never before encountered. I feel that this agreement will strengthen the industry and the relationships between carriers and employees."

This attitude of the carriers is considered a testimonial to the far-sightedness of the railway act.

"The spirit in which the two sides to the controversy receded from their original positions as facts were developed was the biggest factor, in the settlement," Dr. Leiserson said. "They are to be congratulated on following the orderly process set up in the Railway Labor Act instead of engaging in strike talk and setting strike dates, which would have had an upsetting effect on an already troubled business situation."

Olivine Takes a Fire Test

Fred L. Goin of Spokane, Washington

Bureau of Mines Fellowship Student in Non-Metallics at Work in University of Washington Laboratory

Workers Take Over Factory

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Los Angeles: Everybody was happy today at the knitting mill formerly owned by L. G. Griffith who, beset by labor troubles, proposed turning over his $20,000 plant to striking C. I. O. employees.

Three employees took him up, formed a $25,000 corporation, and made themselves president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the new concern.

Contented, too, was the International Lady Garment Workers' Union which signed a contract with the new company.

Back at work, equally happy, were the 45 workers who struck. They returned to their place of employment with a 5 per cent pay increase.

"I'm out—I'll only act as sales agent for what the mill produces," said Mr. Griffith.

Washington: The Committee for Industrial Organization announced appointment of a Minnesota congressman as its regional director for that state.

He is Representative John T. Bernard (FL) of Minnesota, who, C. I. O. officials said, has been active for several months aiding the C. I. O. campaign.

New York: Refusal of more than 3000 kosher butcher shops in New York's metropolitan area to handle meat in protest against high prices went through its third day with peace prospects hinging on a conference between "strike" leaders and Mayor LaGuardia.

Meantime, from Chicago, came the report of a drop of $1 a hundredweight, with dealers there listing the kosher butchers' strike as a prime factor, by eliminating shipping demand for better grade beeves.

New York: A threatened strike affecting 15,000 workers in the underwear industry was postponed today through the mediation efforts of Mayor LaGuardia.

Washington Plans To Utilize Vast Olivine Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Intensifying the drive toward Western self-sufficiency, is a move underway in the State of Washington to utilize the vast deposits of olivine, a mineral known to geologists for many years but until recently little exploited, in a new industry for the Pacific Northwest.

In tests being made at the University of Washington, the practicability of using olivine for fire brick, blasting sand for cleaning castings, as moulding sand for the iron and steel industry, and numerous kindred uses, are being studied.

Lying in a 600-foot high hill, more than half a mile in diameter, on Cypress Island in Puget Sound near Anacortes, Washington, are millions of tons of the material. Alongside navigable water it would be a mere matter of power shoveling the mineral into the holds of water carriers for transportation to mills and foundries.

In Only Two States

"Olivine is reported in commercial quantities in only two states of this country, North Carolina and Washington," said Prof. Hewitt Wilson, nationally known ceramic engineer of the University's College of Mines. "The mineral has been known to geologists for many years, but it never was suggested, until recently, that it could be used for refractory or fire brick. Our experiments show that an olivine block has a maximum shrinkage of only 3 or 4 per cent on heating, with a similar loss of weight. On the other hand, magnesite, used for magnesia brick, loses about 50 per cent in weight upon heating and disintegrates quickly when subjected to sudden temperature changes.

"We need a bonding material to hold the olivine in form after it is shaped. Our experiments have indicated that by adding a small quantity of eastern Washington magnesia this problem may be solved."

Small Investment

Large investments would not be needed to develop the industry, Professor Wilson said, inasmuch as many companies could utilize the material with their present equipment. The great problem would be marketing and introducing the product into competition with present materials, he added, although the greatly decreased costs would be advantageous to the home product.

Nature has been bountiful to Washington with olivine deposits and, although even widespread usage would not deplete the Cypress Island material for many years, a reserve supply, covering an area of about 40 square miles and piled into mountains reaching as high as 6000 feet, lies in the mountain wilderness southwest of Mount Baker, near Bellingham.

Exile Without Publicity Faces Lower Ranks in Soviet Purge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The present prolonged "purge" in Soviet Russia, having taken heavy toll of eminent officials, has moved, like some inexorable force, into the lower ranks of the bureaucracy, which are now being investigated and sifted as thoroughly as higher ranks have been since the "purge" started a year ago.

The disgrace of those in high positions naturally attracted more attention and publicity. The disposal of comparatively unimportant men and women is being arranged quietly, almost ignored by the press. The political police work steadily, imposing "administrative exile" so unostentatiously that only members of families and immediate friends are aware of it. Foreign travelers from the Far East report passing train after train of prisoners, guarded by police.

Soviet citizens all agree that the present "purge" is far more extensive than any which preceded it. Hardly a single enterprise or institution has escaped without the arrest of higher personnel. Every commissariat in federal and local governments has yielded its quota of "enemies of the people."

Move Without Publicity

An unofficial survey of 22 commissariats of the Federal Government shows that only five have retained their highest personnel intact. Within a few months, 17 commissariats have lost either the commissar or a vice commissar. A few of these were transferred to other work or removed in disgrace without arrest. The rest have probably been imprisoned or exiled.

Under the Soviet system, one cannot make sure whether or not a vanished official has been arrested. The authorities can impose imprisonment or exile without publicity. They refuse to reply to inquiries of foreign corresponlents about the disposition of officials who "disappear." The offices where such people work profess to know nothing about them.

The "purge" has been accompanied by a drastic reorganization of government offices, which in Russia operate agriculture, industry and trade as well as administration. The number of commissariats both in federal and local governments has been increased.

Trend to Decentralization

Two examples indicate the trend toward decentralization. Agriculture originally was directed by a single commissariat, which later was divided into commissariats of agriculture and state farms. The latter was again divided into commissariats of grain-growing and cattle-breeding farms.

Industry originally was directed by a Supreme Economic Council, which later was replaced by commissariats of heavy, light and food industries. Commissariats of timber industry, internal trade, local industry and defense industry were subsequently created.

This summer the commissariat of heavy industry was again subdivided. A new commissariat of machine building directs construction of all machines, and the automobile, tractor, locomotive and agricultural machinery industries.

Change in Major Office

The former chairman of the State Planning Commission, Valeri Mezhlauk, has been put in charge. The reduced Commissariat of Heavy Industry includes the iron, coal, steel, metallurgical and chemical industries. Joseph Stalin's "right-hand man," Lazar M. Kaganovitch, has been transferred from the Commissariat of Railways to direct this commissariat.

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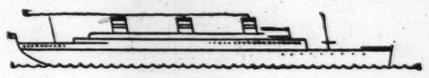

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Green Assails C. I. O. Setup

(Continued from Page 1)

"First we warned its leaders to desist. We advised them that their course would destroy the unity of the labor movement in this country.

Warnings Ignored

"They paid no heed to our warnings. Instead, they rashly proceeded to break the laws and constitution of the American Federation of Labor and seize control of several of its affiliated unions. They went even further and directed the activities of these unions along lines which were in open violation of our law.

"But we left the door open for the rebellious unions to return. A committee was appointed and instructed to meet with a similar committee representing the C. I. O. to seek a basis of settlement and accord to avoid the disastrous effects of a civil war in labor ranks.

"Today, a new chapter was written in the long struggle. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the convention recommended that the convention authorize it to revoke the charters of the C. I. O. unions and expel them from the federation. This procedure is in accordance with our constitution and laws.

Labor Needs Unity

"There is no room in this country for two hostile labor organizations. The strength of labor is in unity.

"We do not want the American people to say 'a plague on both your houses.' That was the apt quotation used by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in describing public reaction to the recent abortive and disastrous strike waged by the C. I. O. against the independent steel industry.

Cites A. F. of L. Gains

"That curse has never been pronounced against the American Federation of Labor. It never will be. Because the American Federation of Labor, guided throughout its entire history by the rule of reason, is founded upon the same principles of freedom and democracy as the Republic of the United States and its policies are determined by the great mass of American workers.

"The laws of the American Federation of Labor, as I have explained, are adopted by majority vote of the representatives of its members duly assembled in annual convention. It is governed from the bottom up, not from the top down. It speaks for the majority of American workers, not for a single individual or a small group. It represents democracy in labor.

"The C. I. O. has no conventions. Its members have no voice in determining its policies. It is governed from the top down. It is ruled by edict. It represents dictatorship in labor.

"I appeal to the American people and the unorganized workers of America to choose between democracy and dictatorship in labor."

Roosevelt's Message

President Roosevelt, in a message read to the convention today, said he hoped the sessions will be "productive of constructive plans for the improvement of conditions and for co-operation to this end of workers, management and public."

"It is reported to me that employment and pay rolls have increased greatly in the past year," the message said.

"Increased incomes and greater opportunities for employment of wage earners have so raised purchasing power that farmers, merchants, manufacturers and investors all have shared in the benefits.

"Continued co-operation among workers and management will serve to consolidate these substantial gains and enable us to go on to greater prosperity and to better standards of living."

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MORE LUXURIOUS SIZE—Both the Packard Eight and Packard Six are *seven full inches longer* in wheelbase than last year. Bodies are far wider. Trunks challenge those of any cars for roominess.

SERVICE NEEDS CUT—The need for service is still further reduced. Example: Chassis lubrication is now needed, in normal usage *only twice a year!*

ENDURING BEAUTY—The famous Packard lines are now more beautifully streamlined than ever. But they still proclaim your car a Packard, still guard it from early style obsolescence. Only Packard gives you *both* long mechanical life and long style life!

EASY AVAILABILITY—YOU can afford one! See your Packard dealer. He will give you proof that, if you can afford to buy and operate *any* new car, you can afford to buy and operate a Packard!

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U. S. Declared Facing Period Of Several Years of Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Oct. 5—The United States faces a period of "good business for two or three years" and "eventually a good boom before we finally start down in the next fundamental decline," Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Reports, Inc., asserted today at the twenty-fourth annual National Business Conference at Babson Park.

In the business and financial outlook, he said, cross currents tend to confuse the fundamental trend of the business stream, but "the favorable factors far outweight the unfavorable."

"Barring world upheavals which nobody can predict," Mr. Wilson declared, "and making allowance for the usual business recessions in a long-pull movement, we have ahead either one or two years of over-expansion or four or five years of real prosperity.

"Prosperity and over-expansion," he emphasized, "are not synonymous. Real constructive prosperity is growing with the fundamental growth of the country, putting 100 per cent value in your goods and rendering a constructive service to society."

Factors Grouped

Mr. Wilson grouped his factors thus:

Good—Bumper crops; more money to spend by the wage workers, salaried people, and farmers; a stock market that has had a substantial correction of the 1934-37 rise; strong banking situation; more than one half the world's supply of gold; business and commercial failures lowest for 17 years; an abundance of cheap money; highest national income since 1930; employment increased and relief rolls decreased; general business is still above last year, only 12 per cent below the peak of 1929; the fundamental trend is still upward; pessimism has reached the saturation point; and business is much better than sentiment.

Bad—Wars and rumors of wars; disappointing earnings; European activities in our market turning hot and cold; Administrative pressure on speculative activities; thinness of the market; the house of labor divided against itself; narrowing margins of profit; increasing taxes; and the tendency of consumers to resist rising prices—all influences running directly opposite to the currents in the fundamental flow of business.

"The European situation is getting much of the credit for the break in the stock market," the speaker said. "Disappointing new business and earnings in certain lines, the pressure of Europe to get out of the market, the thinness of the market, and other influences have aggravated the situation.

Affects Pocketbook

In analyses of the business outlook for the coming year, as it will affect the pocketbook of the Average Family, two forecasts stood out at the opening of the conference yesterday.

First—Increased taxation and new taxes loom nearer as events of the past few weeks indicate President Roosevelt's determination to secure a balanced budget by the next fiscal year.

Second—The consumer, a sleeping giant, is now awakening to the fact that he—and she, since women are credited with doing 75 per cent of the household buying—is being aroused to self-enlightenment on daily problems which formerly were settled either impulsively or by high-pressure salesmanship.

To the conference, at which some 300 had registered and possibly 500 were in attendance, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper sent a message of congratulation on this year's theme, "Propsetrity and How to Keep It."

The Power of Co-operation

"It is significant of your conviction," Secretary Roper wrote, "that we are learning more and more the power of co-operation in maintaining our recovery and safeguarding it against the impact of economic and social maladjustments.

"American business is gaining a sound foundation of broad and equitable security for the future. The incentive for private initiative must be maintained and its ballasted attitude toward economic and social security prompts my faith that the years that lie ahead will contribute to a greater development for our country and for a greater degree of human happiness.

"Understanding is the best safeguard for our democratic institutions. It is likewise the best objective to be sought by business in its relationship with the public."

Dr. Fagg to Northwestern

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Dr. Fred D. Fagg Jr., director of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce, has been appointed dean of Northwestern University's school of commerce, Walter Dill Scott, president, announced yesterday.

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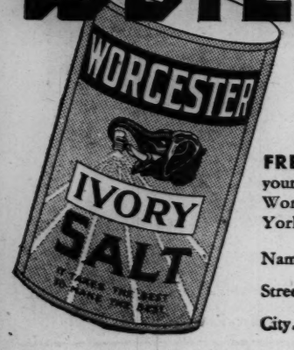

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Reminders of a Nation's Historic Background

By a Staff Photographer; Courtesy Wayside Inn

The Old Grist Mill

On the Wayside Inn Estate Is Still Used to Grind Corn for the Inn

Famed in History and Poetry

Above—The Parlor, Scene of Tales of a Wayside Inn Where the Firelight "On the Old Spinet's Ivory Keys (It) Played Inaudible Melodies." Below—The Original Mary Lamb School, Now at the Wayside Inn Estate, Where Many a Mary Still Attends School and Sometimes a Lamb Plays in the Yard

Past Blends With Present In Wayside Inn Estates

The past and present mingle so at Longfellow's Wayside Inn in South Sudbury, Mass., that sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between them.

From the sign of the red horse outside to the rows of wooden and pewter utensils within, there is an atmosphere of long ago. Its interior is as free of modern devices as its vast acres of surrounding woodland are free from unsightly billboards.

Although the inn is more than a museum—is, in fact, a living thing, an institution where 50 boys, taken practically from the streets, are educated to support themselves—yet, even in this, there is much of the past.

Old Grist Mill in Use

Through the year, the corn and wheat used at the inn are raised on its own fields, ground in the old grist mill, cooked in the old ovens. Horses are shod in the old forge and carpentry is done in the little shop which adjoins.

Yet the children belong to the present age, are being taught in classrooms to go out into a modern world and live among modern workers; and the most modern feature of it all is probably that the philanthropy itself was made possible by a resident of Michigan, who made a fortune manufacturing carriages that operate without horses—Henry Ford.

It isn't simply an inn, but a community, in its natural setting of more than 3500 acres of woodland, streams and meadows, where the revival of old industries make it independent of the outside world.

Olden Days Recalled

To the visitor it might be the seventeenth century when the Howe family through necessity turned their country home into Howe Tavern and became genial innkeepers.

It might be the eighteenth century, when George Washington stopped to dine here on his way to take command of the Continental Army. It was about that time that the name of the inn was changed to the Red Horse Tavern, and today—

". . . half erased by rain and shine
The Red Horse prances on the sign."

Or it might appear to be the early part of the nineteenth century, so vivid is a room, with its original bluebell wall paper, that the de Lafayette then occupied, while in the carriage house is the "Governor Eustis" coach in which the Marquis and Daniel Webster rode to the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument.

Although it is not known that Daniel Webster ever stopped at the inn, the bureau desk he used at Dartmouth College and the tall lamp he owned and had while in the United States Senate are today in the parlor of the inn.

Longfellow's Visit

It was about this time too, that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow stopped here as a young man when on his way to Europe, going by state coach to Albany and then on down to New York. Travelers on the old Boston Post Road looked forward to their customary sojourn at "the Sign of the Red Horse."

When Henry Ford took over Wayside Inn in 1923, he said, "I find recreation in the trees and birds and in walking across country—in hunting up the objects which our fathers and forefathers used and in reconstructing life as they lived it. The Inn expressed the pioneer spirit, and the pioneer spirit is what America has over and above any country."

It is not a Museum of Revolutionary Days, but a natural working demonstration of how the people of those days lived.

It was Longfellow though, who immortalized it 75 years ago, when the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" first were published and his readers insisted upon calling it "Tales of the Wayside Inn." Longfellow's Wayside Inn it remains today, despite the red horse on the sign.

More than once Longfellow and his friends came to the friendly "Red Horse," and sat before the fireplace in the parlor, arranged today as it was then.

When the Howe possessions were sold at auction, they were scattered, but every object the poet described has been retrieved, except the spinet, which will one day come home, for it is in existence. In the meantime a small piano takes its place.

Not Imaginary Characters

The seven characters who tell the tales in the poem are not imaginary ones, for on a slip of paper which his daughter Alice presented to the Inn, Longfellow wrote their identities as follows: Lyman Howe was the Landlord: Ole Bull, the Musician; Israel Edrehi, the Spanish Jew; T. W. Parsons, the Poet; Luigi Monte, the Sicilian; Prof. Daniel Treadway, the Theologian and Henry Ware Wales, the Student.

Many a reader of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," often forgets that the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" is the first tale, as told by the landlord. In another room are two steel engravings made by Paul Revere, scenes of historic happenings destined to arouse the people's patriotism, for he made many such engravings and sold them for two shillings apiece.

Filled With Tradition

In fact, there is a story connected with every single piece of furniture in these home-like rooms. There is the framed courting mirror which an enamoured swain would take to some Priscilla's home, place it in front of her, most devoutly hoping she would take some notice of it. If not, it meant his suit was scorned and he thereupon took himself and his mirror elsewhere.

There is the water bucket with the owner's name printed upon it, that had to go to fires whether the owner did or not. If he couldn't go, he opened his window, threw the bucket out and someone took it along.

Mary Lamb School

Outside are the gardens and those great oaks, that throw "tangles of light and shade below," and the Mary Lamb School, where today 16 boys and girls are taught from the first to the fifth grade. The very desk is there under which Mary is supposed to have hid her lamb. Only when Mary went forward to recite and the lamb dutifully "clapped, clapped" after her. Polly Kimball, the teacher, was not so hard hearted as the poem makes out, according to the story at the inn, for she laughed and the children giggled and Mary took the lamb out to the shed and went home at noon with her pet, instead of waiting until late afternoon as usual.

Another Lamb at School

Today at this Wayside Inn school there is still a Mary in the classroom and a lamb in the meadow across the way, and today the passing traveler is liable to see some woolly lamb at the school house door waiting for some Mary to come out and feed him.

Besides another elementary school with classes between the 5th and 8th grades, there is a Wayside Trade and High School for 50 boys chosen for scholarship from among the orphans and destitute. They have practical work in the Grist Mill, the fields, the forge and carpentry. They have good times, too, for on Friday evenings the boys are taught the old-time dances in the old-fashioned dancing room of the Inn, where nothing more modern than a waltz is allowed.

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1939 Exposition Buildings

First buildings to be completed on Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, are the International Palace and the Palace of Fine and Liberal Arts.

Lewis' Support Given LaGuardia In Mayoral Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Fifty thousand members of the transport workers' union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, stand pledged today to support Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election when they go to the polls on Nov. 2.

Enrollment of this labor unit in the LaGuardia camp came at a rally which opened the transport workers' first national convention at Madison Square Garden last night, when John L. Lewis, organizer and head of the insurgent wing of American labor, put the New York City Mayor's re-election on the list of his objectives in politics. Mr. Lewis also included in these aims, "the ambition to see the American Labor Party in New York become the major political party."

Mayor LaGuardia's endorsement by the chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization followed adoption of resolutions by the union commending the Mayor for his "progressive administration" and "for the free exercise of labor's rights under the laws of the state and nation."

Meanwhile the forces espousing a continuation of non-partisan rule through the LaGuardia ticket were pursuing their citizen canvass today in the interests of a record registration in this week of qualifying for the November balloting. They are stressing that, while the Mayor's record has brought him the nomination of at least three parties, ranging from right to left wing partisans, to be elected he must have the votes of all those New Yorkers who do not take their voting orders from the district captain of a political machine.

To register the hundreds of thousands of independent voters who brought the city's ballot figure to a record high last year is the objective of this census. It was intensified when the closing of the books on the first day's enrollment last night showed a drop from the first day's total in 1933, the year of the last mayoralty election. This year's initial figure is 299,828, as compared with 315,539 on the first day in 1933, and 361,101 on the first day's enrollment for the Presidential election last fall.

Mayor LaGuardia, much of whose campaigning must be waged in the midst of a heavy schedule of city business, made the opening of a $270,868 public welfare center in Harlem the occasion for a reply to the charge of his Democratic opponent, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, that he was taking sole credit for city improvements made possible only by the use of federal funds. Readily admitting that the building of such projects had depended on money from Washington, the Mayor said he had been able to make these borrowings only because he had followed Washington instructions to "fix up the mess left by your predecessors, pay your bills, restore your credit and then come down here and borrow."

"I did just that," he said. "I cleaned up the mess, restored the city's credit, balanced the budget and then went to Washington."

The LaGuardia camp today hailed the acceptance of Charles C. Burlingham, one time president of the association of the bar of the City of New York, to head the citizens' committee for the election of Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey as District Attorney of New York County. Mr. Burlingham is an Independent Democrat.

Library Pay Demand Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 5—A proposal to organize library workers, so that they might bargain collectively for pay increases and improved working conditions, was placed before the forty-seventh annual conference of the New York Library Association by Dr. William E. Mosher, professor of political science and director of the school of citizenship and public affairs at the University of Syracuse, here today. His topic was "Implications of an Enlightened Personnel Policy."

Like other public employees, library workers are not treated properly, and there are not enough improvements being made in their status, Professor Mosher declared. This, he held, was due to their failure to demand betterments and the inability of governing boards to recognize the needs.

"Librarians are in a traditional rut," he declared. "Apparently the opportunity of working with people and books must serve as a substitute for a respectable wage. The statement often has been made, and no substantial figures have been offered to controvert the declaration, that the library profession is the worst paid of all callings of a comparable professional character.

"Let me say that one of the chief shortcomings of our economic system has been the treatment of the working force as part of the machinery of production, without proper realization of the value of the working force as human beings and citizens."

Specific suggestions by Dr. Mosher for improvements of the librarian's position included classification of positions according to training and responsibility, with salary standardization on that basis; a systematic training policy, improvement in the morale of workers, a proper schedule of working hours, and improvement in library lighting, humidity and other environmental factors.

Grinton Will, librarian of the Yonkers Public Library; Frank Ernest Hill, New York city author and member of the survey staff of the American Association for Adult Education, and E. A. Corbett of the University of Toronto, director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, were among the other speakers at the morning session.

This afternoon the delegates heard H. W. Wilson, head of the New York publishing firm of H. W. Wilson & Co.; Ruth Reeves, technical director of the Federal Art Project office in New York, and originator of the American Index; Helen Dean Fish of the children's book department of Frederick A. Stokes & Co., and Ellen Lewis Buell, associate editor of the New York Times Book Review.

The conference, which marks the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first school for librarians in this state, opened with an afternoon tea at which Miss Alice S. Tyler, dean emeritus of the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, spoke to the delegates. Miss Tyler stressed the constant changes being made in library work and declared that librarians should be ever alert to render the best service to society.

"We must have the long view," she said. "As needs change, with all the distractions of modern life, we must adapt the library to meet conditions. The library must constantly adjust its service by making literature available to follow up radio programs, good motion pictures, grand opera, lectures and other current interests."

Boston Waterfront Strikes Settled As Six Vessels Unload

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 5—Activity was resumed on Boston's waterfront today as strikes affecting nearly 1000 longshoremen and 250 seamen were settled.

Winches creaked on six out of seven general cargo freighters in port as their owners yielded tentatively to demands of the International Longshoremen's Association.

One of the six, the Noto Maru, finished her cargo changes and put out to sea. A seventh vessel, the Nevadan, of the American-Hawaiian Lines, was inactive as her owners refused to give in to the union.

The cause of the trouble, which arose yesterday, was an interpretation of a recent agreement between the I. L. A. and the New York Shipping Association. The longshoremen held that eight men were to work in the holds of vessels while discharging, whereas shipping men said six were to work.

The question finally was put up to conferees of both sides representing the entire Atlantic seaboard in New York. Six of the idle vessels here then resumed unloading operations with eight longshoremen tentatively in each hold.

Meanwhile, service was restored on the New York-Boston route of the Eastern Steamship Lines as the National Maritime Union surrendered to the I. L. A. in the latest of a series of inter-union disputes. Operation of the Steamer St. John to St. John, N. B., also was slated for Friday without hindrance.

Meatless Menus Offered New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Early settlement of the employers "strike" which has closed 5000 kosher butcher shops in a protest over high wholesale meat prices hinged today on a conference with Mayor LaGuardia.

As the strike entered its third day the Mayor ordered a series of "meatless menus" broadcast to protect consumers. Consumers also were informed where they could buy fresh fish and vegetables to supplant meat in their diet.

Representatives of the Federation of Kosher Butchers, the organization backing the strike, said its members handled 85 per cent of the kosher meat supplied to the 2,500,000 Jews living in the metropolitan area.

Mountain Child's Future Brighter, Workers Are Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—How living conditions are slowly improving for people of southern mountain and mining regions where a social worker reported he never saw one of them laugh heartily, where a mother and daughter take turns wearing the same pair of shoes, and where 3000 homes surveyed showed that only eight had bathrooms were described at a conference of the International Save the Children Fund of America, at the McAlpin Hotel here today. About 200 social workers, rural school teachers and superintendents and ministers from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia are attending the sessions, which will continue through Wednesday.

"We want a better type of people to come out of these hills, and they will when educated," declared William C. Headrick of Knoxville, Tenn., field administrator for the organization, which has aided needy children of the South for five years.

The group reaches approximately 25,000 young people in 22 counties and hopes to extend its service to children of impoverished families in more than 200 counties in seven southern mountain states in the next few years.

The part which the one-room school-house plays in this picture of improved conditions was related by Miss Grace Byerly of LaFollette, Tenn., director of the Save the Children Fund in Campbell County. She said that for the first time in history, several schools of this type found it possible to remain open until April of this year. Formerly, they had been closed at Christmas for the rest of the year, owing to conditions of transportation and food conveyance. The school is usually miles away from a town and separated from the various homes by mountains, she explained.

In Wilder, Tenn., an old chicken house has been converted into a playhouse, according to Miss Margaret Lehman, director of the neighborhood house in that community. She emphasized that character building was the principal objective there. "We have only two rules—to see that the children have an enjoyable time and that no doll is left carelessly on the floor when the children go home." This latter, she explained, was to teach baby care.

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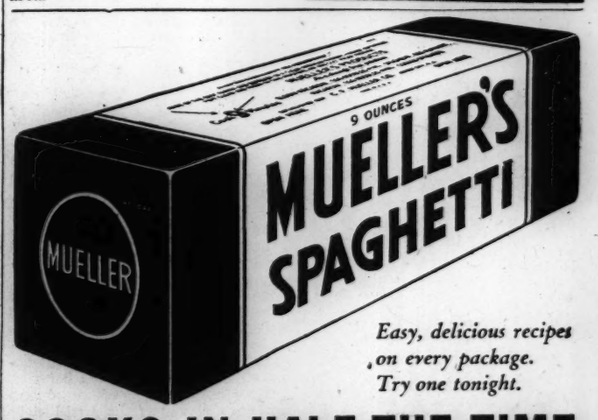

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COOKS IN HALF THE TIME

Peace Campaign For United Action Through League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Strong support for collective action through the League of Nations in defense of peace was voiced by the general council of the International Peace Campaign meeting here during the session of the League Assembly.

In its final resolution the International Peace Campaign expressed its conviction that "it is now more than ever necessary that the League respond loyally to the demands of justice and international solidarity." It urged that the League should "make an immediate attempt to set up technical machinery for the limitation and control or armaments, even though at present their reduction appears impossible."

The general council declared moreover that "public opinion would finally abandon the League of Nations, and its members lose the principal benefits which they derive from the international organization if, to obtain uncertain advantages, they were to abandon the hope of ensuring their common security by collective action and fail to respond without delay to specific violations of the Covenant without attempting to apply its provisions up to the limits of what a public investigation may reveal possible."

In view of these facts the general council urged the League not to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia; to take "all measures prescribed by the Covenant" in order to defend the people of Spain against "the deplorable aggression by foreign powers"; to reject "the inadmissible claim of certain governments" to interfere with the right of peoples to choose freely their own form of government; to put into effect and develop the co-operative action initiated at Nyon against piracy; and finally to address "a final appeal to Japan urging her to conform immediately to the provisions of the Covenant, to assist China financially or otherwise in her resistance to the aggressor and to obtain what help may be necessary to set in motion the collective action which is indispensible for ending the aggression."

Enforcement of Law

M. le Pasteur Jezequel, a vice-president of the International Peace Campaign, speaking in support of this program when the members of the general council were received by the Aga Khan, President of this year's Assembly, declared his belief that the League of Nations "in spite of its weaknesses and errors remains the best instrument for introducing honesty and security into the relations between peoples.

"What in fact," he went on, "is necessary for the prevention or settlement of international disputes? We must establish law, and enforce it. Relations between peoples and governments have up to now been defined in terms of power, which means that in the last resort it is force alone which counts. Such a situation can only lead to war.

"All this amounts to saying," M. Jezequel added, "that it is essential to establish in the international sphere a political organization with the power to make law and enforce its respect. Such an organization, however," he went on, "already exists in the League of Nations., The League of Nations means international co-operation, and therefore peace, for peace cannot be established by the will of a single nation, but only through the collaboration of all. There is no other method. The most violent adversaries of the League have produced no alternative solution. The Covenant is in itself sufficient for the maintenance of peace.

43 National Committees

"And yet," M. Jezequel declared, "peace is not maintained. Every day international law is violated and nations are attacked. Abyssinia, Spain and China, to cite only recent instances, are a tragic proof. Whence comes this paradoxical and monstrous situation?

"Some say that it is because, though the Covenant lays down international law, the League has not the strength to enforce it. This is an assertion which we refuse to accept."

In support of this statement M. Jezequel pointed out that the International Peace Campaign was launched scarcely two years ago and had a single aim—the establishment of peace between the nations through the League. It is based he said entirely on the Covenant and in two years it has set up 43 national committees and gained the support of 40 of the most important international organizations working for peace.

Its activities extend across Europe, and as far as the United States, South Africa and China, co-ordinating for peace action in the most diverse organizations—workers' organizations, co-operatives, women's organizations, religious bodies, peasants' and ex-servicemen's organizations and associations of intellectuals, artists and natural scientists.

"The public," said M. Jesequel "has understood and has replied. In tens of thousands and sometimes in hundreds of thousands it has flocked to meetings organized by our movement. These vast assemblies, composed of the most diverse elements, have freely arrived at unanimity in spite of, or rising above, personal preferences for this or that political system. This proves that unanimous public support can be aroused for a policy of peace through the League of Nations.

"We have had evidence of this time and time again—even this very week, when the members of our general council, representing 400,000,000 human beings, urged you not to agree to recognize the disappearance of Ethiopia as an independent nation, to take all measures prescribed by the Covenant for the defense of the people and of the legal Government of Spain and to take action on the moving appeal addressed to you by China.

"Therefore, let no one say that the League is feeble. It rests with the League itself to decide whether it wishes to act having behind it the strength of the co-ordinated forces of the peoples. It is true, that the masses can be misdirected. One can appeal to their lowest sentiments, to their hatreds and prejudices, but it is only for a time.

"Let them but hear talk of justice and liberty and at once they will react, for it is innate in the heart of man to prefer justice and liberty even to his life. The League of Nations stands for justice for all peoples and liberty for all peoples. Let it therefore have the courage to believe in itself, to act and to apply the Covenant.

"In the Peace Pavilion which we have built at one of the entrances to the Paris Exhibition there is a table showing the population of the peoples belonging to the League and the corresponding figures for those which are not members. There are 1,473,000,000 for the first, and 188,000,000 for the second, if we do not include the United States.

"With so many people on the side of the instrument of peace, with so few states standing aloof, how can peace remain a magnificent and inaccessible illusion? If you would but dare, you would earn undying glory, and, what is more, the blessing of all mankind."

Is Social Security Cheaper?

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 5 (AP)—Dr. A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Federal Social Security Board, declared in an address here last night that although the cost of "security" is high, "the cost of insecurity is higher still."

The price of "insecurity," he said, "is paid not only in shattered lives but also in bankrupt businesses, and in tremendous and unpredictable Government expenditures for relief.

Funds for Defense

"Since large sums must be expended in any event, it seems better business to invest them in defense rather than to exhaust them in emergency spending."

Dr. Altmeyer spoke before the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, one of four mutual insurance associations which opened a conference here yesterday.

He said that increasingly inclusive provisions and "progress," rather than perfection were the present objectives of the act under which 34,000,000 workers already have applied for accounts under the old age insurance program.

Changes Advocated

Referring to criticisms that the eventual 3 per cent contribution required of wage earners will work a hardship on persons in the lower salary brackets, Dr. Altmeyer suggested that "we should consider whether such a condition cannot be rectified most adequately and properly through other types of legislation, such as minimum wage laws."

Dr. Altmeyer advocated changes in the law to include domestic and farm workers and others now definitely excluded by the act.

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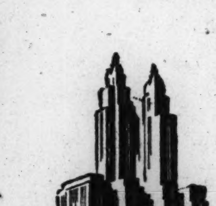

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Schools—Colleges
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American Education—As a Big Business

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Thirty Million Pupils Are Off Each Day to School

Yet What of the Forgotten Child for Whom No School Bell Rings? Over Two Million Go Unprovided

Saving Our Schools
Second of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American education is a big business.

One out of every four persons in the United States is in school—either as a teacher or a pupil.

And schools—their property valued at $12,000,000,000—could buy out the financial assets of the entire automobile manufacturing business nearly 12 times over.

Yes, education in the United States is a big business. When the school bell rings in the morning nearly 30,000,000 pupils tuck their books under their arms and start out to acquire knowledge. And about 1,000,000 teachers—more than 800,000 of them women—are charged with the responsibility of making education available.

All this costs approximately $2,250,000,000 a year. With that tidy sum, education—as the taxpayer is eloquently reminded—is doing a big job. But there is a tremendous task still left undone.

Figures That Tell

For instance, there are 75,000,000 adults in the United States more than 21 years old—and this is what has happened to them educationally:

Nearly half of them have not finished elementary school.

Only 3 per cent are college graduates.

Only 7 per cent have had some college work.

Less than 15 per cent have graduated from high school.

Approximately 65 per cent have had no more formal education than that given in the elementary schools.

Some 5 per cent are illiterate.

With all that is being spent—there are many children for whom no provision is made. Wide inequalities still exist between the advantages offered by richer and poorer states. Last year United States Office of Education records show expenditures per child varied from approximately $140 to less than $25. With all the building that has gone on, 57 per cent of America's 242,930 schools still have only one room. The average annual salary of teachers, principals, and supervisors during the past year was only slightly more than $100 per month.

The Forgotten Two Million

While there are some millions of boys and girls who slide under their desks every school day as the bell rings, there are 2,750,000 for whom no facilities are provided, no blackboards and chalk, no textbooks and maps, not even a one-room shack in which to study, and another 2,750,000 are attending school only part time because of inadequate buildings. Indeed in certain southern states 15 per cent of the population over 10 years old cannot even read or write.

These are some of the reasons why the teaching profession is proposing that the Federal Government use its broad taxing power to get more uniform support for public schools—a responsibility assigned by the nation's forefathers exclusively to state and local governments familiar with the individual problems of their citizens.

The financial situation of the schools was not ideal even before the depression. The nation was justly proud of its handsome buildings with their gymnasiums, domestic science departments, lunchrooms, and well-equipped classrooms, but back in the rural sections some children were being taught in corn cribs and some not at all.

Handicapped By Depression

The financial stringency of 1931 to 1935 sharpened the problem. Schools and colleges faced increased burdens with lessened budgets. The shortage of job opportunities caused young people to stay in school longer, but there was less money to meet their needs. Teachers who had been urging Johnnie to equip himself better for living before becoming a bank messenger were dismayed.

The children were willing to take what the schools could offer, but the schools had less to offer than in the past. Courses were curtailed. "Frills" such as music, art and kindergartens were dispensed with.

Classes grew larger and larger so that it was more difficult for the teachers to give the requisite attention to the individual child. There was a shortage of textbooks and equipment, out-worn and outmoded, could not be replaced. Thousands of jobless teachers had to go on relief. Many who were employed in the schools were not paid for months.

There was even a period when schools in some parts of the country were closed, or opened for only part of the year, or where only those who could pay tuition or obtain charitable aid could attend.

Between 1930 and 1934, when the lowest point was reached, expenditures for public schools declined about 25 per cent while expenditures of local governments for all purposes dropped only about 15 per cent and state governments, 6 per cent.

Upward Curve But Far to Go

Today the financial crisis in the schools has somewhat abated. State Departments of education report that a larger number of communities have increased school funds in the last two or three years. Teachers' salaries in both rural and urban communities and outlays for operation and maintenance of school plants have risen. The pre-depression level has not yet been regained, however.

There were other signs of progress during the past year especially in the attitude of the public as shown in action by state legislatures and votes cast at the polls on educational issues.

Fifteen states last November submitted to popular vote constitutional amendments or initiated statutes which had a bearing on the educational program. Arkansas and Louisiana, by initiative or referendum, passed legislation providing for free textbooks in the public schools. California kept the personal income tax on the statute books. Colorado adopted a constitutional amendment making state income tax legally possible for school support or other local government needs. Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, and Colorado defeated proposals to set arbitrary limits on local school taxes.

Missouri and Texas ratified constitutional amendments permitting the establishment of teacher retirement systems. South Dakota removed state and county school superintendents from politics. Laws to increase the social and economic security of teachers were passed in Pennsylvania, Texas, New York, California, Utah, and Arkansas, while Pennsylvania, Washington, and Oklahoma substantially increased subsidies to local school districts. Indiana increased the state minimum program by $100 per teacher, and Kansas enacted the first state aid law in its history.

Problems To Be Solved

With salary restoration proceeding in many parts of the country and the enactment of teacher tenure laws by 21 states, some of the problems affecting the teachers are lessening, but there are others which are still acute. Chief among these are the restrictions on academic freedom, oath laws for teachers in 21 states, the growing tendency of state legislatures to enact specific measures controlling the curriculum, and the effort to make public education a subordinate department within the municipal government and therefore more subject to political maneuvering.

New York City Department of Education; Keystone; Galloway; Lambert; Wide World

Upper Row, Left—A Camera That's Candid About the Crystalline Structure of Metal. Right—Typewriter-Teaching Has Proved Effective in the Progress of Small Children. These Are Pupils at the Horace Mann School at Teachers' College in the Earlier Days of This Type of Educational Experiment. Second Row, Left—One of the New Quake-Proof High-School Buildings in California. WPA Project. Center—Three of the Nearly 30,000,000. Right Upper—Tucson High School, Tucson, Ariz. Right, Lower—A Familiar Line of School Buses at Loading Time, Somewhere in Indiana. Bottom—A School Building That Compromised With Circumstances. Old Interurban Trolley at Berkley, Mich., Used for Class of 30 Children

In addition teachers in many communities face restrictions on their personal freedom, regulations requiring them to live in specified boarding houses, to spend weekends in town, to be in bed by a certain hour at night, and to avoid companionship of the young men of the community. A survey by the National Education Association in nearly 1500 communities shows that 77 per cent do not employ married women and that 63 per cent require women teachers to resign if they marry.

Professional Unity Needed?

Answers to many of these problems teachers believe will be found in a more helpful attitude on the part of the public but they are facing the fact that some of the trouble arises from their own lack of a comprehensive professional organization. There are 542 state and national education associations, many with overlapping aims but no one unit through which all can act. The National Education Association, with headquarters in Washington, is the largest of the professional groups but it represents chiefly the viewpoint of the superintendent. There is today no single voice through which the nation's "average" schoolteacher can make herself heard.

The situation led Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association to sound a call to professional unity for these groups whose possibilities he said "have not been fully sensed" and to urge all educational workers to rally to one cause.

Mr. Givens stated that "as individuals, teachers have often been timid souls. As professional groups they have frequently failed to express themselves frankly and vigorously. Sometimes it has been because they have been divided within their own group. Again they have feared the attitude of the public or they have dreaded the reprisals from influential politicians. The time has now come when, if teachers are to live up to the possibilities of their profession, they must act more courageously and aggressively, as members of their own professional groups."

Tomorrow's article will run in the News columns

News Work at George Washington

Washington, D. C.

The first step in the formation of a Division of Journalism, which is expected eventually to develop into a fully-constituted School of Journalism, has been taken by the George Washington University, with the establishment of three courses to be offered this year and the appointment of Edward J. Duffy, former news editor of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press, to direct the work.

In making the announcement of the new work in Journalism, President Cloyd H. Marvin pointed to the need which exists in this region for such training. The nearest institutions of collegiate standing which offer courses in Journalism are the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

President Marvin said: "Not only is the George Washington University in a favorable position to contribute academically to the training of those who will be charged with the presentation and interpretation of public affairs, but the journalistic set-up in Washington is ideal for the development of journalism training. As the political capital of the nation, Washington is the center for national news. It is here that the processes of government actually transpire, creating news which appears in the press the country over. Because of this position, in no other city is there to be found so large and representative a group of the country's leading newspaper men. In addition to being the hub of national news, Washington likewise presents every other aspect of news reporting, the city being a laboratory for local news, and the District of Columbia a laboratory for what elsewhere would be country- or statewide news. Young men and women who have lived for a term at the center of government and undergone their journalism training here should have a background and outlook which would prove invaluable in active newspaper work."

Importance of Each in the World Scheme

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On this page today, Round Tablers, is one of the articles of the long-heralded series we have called "Saving Our Schools." We hope you will read this series, for we think from the letters that many of you write us, that you will find the series interesting. During October and November this series is running daily and whenever there is an Education Page—that is, on Tuesdays and Saturdays — the series will be found on it instead of in the news columns. These articles run longer than our usual Education Page copy, so if the Round Table meeting on any Tuesday this month or next, seems a bit short, it is because we were hard up for space.—Chairman.

⁂

A Paragraph Too Good to Miss
Alabama

. . . Have we not all observed how the society of certain individuals whose thinking is imbued with confidence in the naturalness and supremacy of good, is so uplifting and buoyant that the effect is "to bring out the best" in us, to help us overcome timidity and self-distrust, and inspire us to go ahead? We can strive to belong to that classification ourselves and be very careful of the sentiments we express, so that our companionship will strengthen and happify others rather than depress them . . .

(Miss) E. P.

⁂

World Peace—and Self-Control
California

Dear Chairman:

Last year I finished a year's graduate study for my M. A. in Political Science at Stanford University. For my A. B. I specialized in international relations, but this year I have become increasingly interested in the interrelation of our own government units, federal, state, and local. My studies have centered around the timely subject of the centralizing forces at work in this country and abroad, and the search for that which will offset this tendency has led me through every administrative level down to the individual.

Never before have I realized so clearly the importance of each one of us in the world scheme. The first requirement of the individual in this relation is self-control (else how can he hope to see it expressed on a larger scale) and the realization of himself as a potential force for good. As he sees this, he will wish to contribute his helpful criticism and his services, and thus enter into the life of the community. Service will become a right to be cherished and not a duty to be performed. Thoughtful and constant participation on the part of the citizens will be reflected by their government in wisdom and vitality and thus ensure the liberties and privileges to which they have been accustomed.

Trying to be logical brought the Youth Round Table into the picture: if I wished to enjoy the friendship and inspiration of that weekly meeting it was high time for me to write and tell you so—and try to put into my letter something that you might be able to use. The discussion of colleges has been interesting to me, as I have attended two, one of 500 students and the other of 5000; I am grateful to see the intent for world peace expressed in this column, as it will foster the basis for the success of that peace—good citizenship.

(Miss) J. H.

⁂

To Understand Both Sides
California

Dear Chairman:

My understanding of friendship has undergone a radical change since becoming a member of the Mail Bag. I understand friendship to be a spiritual quality therefore not limited by space, race or even personality. I do not know personally any of my Mail Bag friends but yet they are counted among my dearest friends.

I attended the University of California at Los Angeles for two years. This was quite an experience. The first impression of the visitor to the campus is one of awe at the beauty of the surroundings. The University is situated on the western slope of the Santa Monica Mountains—north, west and east of the campus are mountains and green rolling hills—southward lies the beach and the Pacific Ocean.

Last fall a member of the faculty of the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa spoke to the students at U. C. L. A. He told us many interesting things about student life in South Africa. This made me curious to know what students in other parts of the world do at University. So University students hearken to this call. Please tell us about your colleges and your campus life.

History is a subject that I revel in. Oh, to know and understand the peoples and problems of all countries. We studied England from earliest time to the World War. During the second half of the course we also took up the development of the Empire. There is as thrilling a piece of reading as any dashing romantic novel. The professor was a former Oxford student, and while there he had gained such a wonderful understanding of England's problems that he was able to pass on to his students a great appreciation of what England has offered the world.

We were taught to look upon these problems from an English point of view. And I can assure you that my eyes were opened when we studied the American Revolution of 1775 in this light. I learned this great lesson, that when difficulties arise try to understand both sides of the question.

(Miss) L. R.

⁂

We wish to acknowledge good letters from many Monitor Study Groups and other clubs. These clubs, many of them organized for the express purpose of deepening and broadening their thinking, with the Monitor for a study-plan, and with wholesome companionship as part of the fruitage of the idea, are scattered all over the United States and in other lands as well. Your Chairman enjoys hearing from you, and frequently has occasion to pass along your good ideas and experiences to some distant group you never heard of. If you who read this belong to a group that has never written us, won't you get into touch with us also? We have a card-file of these groups here among our Round Table affairs.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Extemporaneous Linguists

As Our 'Second Auxiliary Language' Goes Into Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

I went into the German Railways Office in London and picked up one of the many folders from the counter; it was about Titisee in the Black Forest. Titisee seemed an attractive place for a holiday, and three days later John and I were swimming in its fresh upland waters.

We had just completed nearly three weeks of examination, and the final paper had been what was called "second auxiliary language." It only required of one the unprepared translation of a couple of passages from the original into English, and for us it was a choice between German and Italian. We both had a fair academic knowledge of German but our vocabularies were weak; of Italian we knew nothing whatever except a couple of railway-train warnings and a few musical expressions, some of which might turn out to be Spanish; but we did know Latin. With our tutor's approval we devoted our spare time for two or three days to reading through a concise Italian grammar and an even more concise Italian dictionary, making a special study of how Latin words changed in becoming Italian. This proved an effective plan for dealing with a form of paper soon afterwards recognized to be of little value and removed from an otherwise serious curriculum.

Archaic Flavor

Having done the honors to Italy in the matter of "second auxiliary language," we decided that the period of waiting for results might properly be spent in Germany, and it was thus that we arrived at Titisee. Reading the German classics and especially the German poets had given an archaic and dramatic flavor to our speech, which was ill-adapted to the daily requirements of travel, and in one restaurant I caused temporary consternation by stating firmly that I desired to eat the cook, a word not so different from cake even in English. The other guests in our pension were of various nationalities and on more than one occasion some of us found ourselves in the situation of an Australian I once knew who shared an apartment with two Russians; he could speak English and French, while the Russians could speak English and Russian and French and Russian respectively; all three could never join in a conversation at the same time.

Toward the end of our third week at Titisee John saw an advertisement for what he took to be a one-day motor tour into Switzerland and booked seats for us both. Next day while lake and forest were still drenched in the soft mist of an early autumn morning, we were called for by the car about 7 o'clock and introduced to our four fellow-passengers, all Germans unfamiliar with English. At 11 o'clock we made a short stop at the Rhine Falls in Schauffhausen with their hidden channel and rocky landing-platform right in the center of the torrent. At lunchtime we were in Zürich, in the late afternoon at Lachen. That evening still with our backs to home we were passing through the William Tell country along the Lake of Lucern; we saw Altdorf, where Tell was said to have shot the apple from his son's head, and the little chapel under the cliff where he leaped to freedom when a sudden storm drove his captor's boat too near the shore.

Perhaps to Use Our Italian?

From Altdorf we dropped back to Flüelen at the extreme end of the lake, where we spent the night and wondered in which direction we would start next morning. A single night without the usual appurtenances of civilized retirement was no hardship, but how many more might there be? We hesitated to ask our fellow-travelers. We had not even confessed to them our mistake; we did not wish to undo the kind compliments they had paid us about our German, and even if we did ask, there was little reason to expect that our interpretation of their reply would be any more correct than our original interpretation of the advertisement. Perhaps we were to continue south over the St. Gotthard and find a practical use for our newly acquired Italian sooner than we had expected, or perhaps southeast to Greece, where Homeric Greek might show itself more effective than Valkyrie German.

Anyway we still had a fortnight to spare, so we could afford to be untroubled as we ate our breakfast on the terrace of the hotel and enjoyed the loveliness of the scene. The still green waters of the lake were in the foreground and behind them, piercing through the low fleecy clouds, a mountain that caught the early sun on bright precipices and little pockets of summer pasture. When our car drove up, we hardly noticed that it was headed for Titisee—as the first lap of our journey back home where English is not only first but "second auxiliary language."

P. J. H. H.

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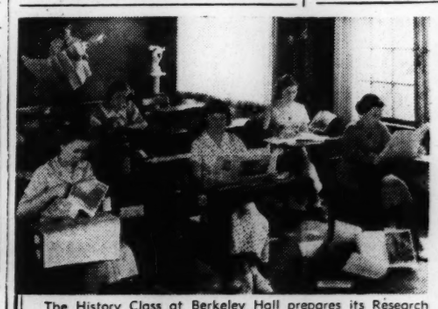

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The Home Forum

Provence Re-visited

IT WAS at Toulon that we left the train, and entered Provence.

Provence—the name stands for sun lying warmly on the red earth of old dried hills; for steep terraces of vines, where peasants live and work the land; for olive trees, grey with the stillness of age, until a mistral stirs suddenly out of the blue and sprays its hot air through their branches, flipping up the silver of their under-leaves until they become cloudy, shivering symphonies of sound.

Provence—the name stands for nursery villages; small villages, lovely with light; square little farms, sun-colored, roofed with pink tiles, while clipped, squat trees form a *garde d'honneur* down the road, and roses tumble everywhere, more numerous than birds.

It stands for towns like Montélimar; towns that have names out of which you can make a tune; towns, where on Sunday mighty games of *boule* are fought out in the Square, where at small iron tables outside the Café de la Victoire the municipal authorities sit and watch, dressed in black, with their wives and their children, olive-skinned, discussing news from Marseilles.

* * *

BUT ERMYTRUDE THOUGHT otherwise.

"At last," she proclaimed triumphantly, "this is the real Provence." Her gesture, sweeping carelessly over the countryside, localized itself upon Gabriel and the sprig of geranium tucked behind his ear. Who else, indeed, would have thought of driving us up to the farm with a flower protruding inconsequentially from beneath a shapeless straw hat. Gabriel, you must know, was the head farm-hand, except on special occasions; and this, his unexpected presence at the train and his unconventionally festive attire showed us, was just such an event. That Gabriel had a way with the girls, we had always known; but that he likewise had a way with a car, we were learning. We took most corners on one ear—so to speak. Not that we did speak—much.

Gabriel relaxed, and became communicative.

"Yes, Henri has a grandson now." Henri was the concierge of the one hotel near our village. He had a moustache that drooped as disconsolately as that of a walrus.

"But his grandson—it is formidable," said Gabriel, to whom such things seemed a mystery. "Speak of that little tadpole, and his face lights up as if he were about to sing *La Marseillaise*."

"And Angèle did marry that bank clerk?" we asked.

"But, naturally," said Gabriel. "It was so arranged." We sighed, remembering her sixteen-year smile, and the sailor lad that used to fetch her home from her sewing. "Il est gentil," she used to say. She blushed so easily. He had square shoulders, that lad.

"It is better so for her," Gabriel added. "Her father—" But we did not even listen, for it was an old story we had heard before. "C'est la vie," we heard him end; but the wind took even that echo, and blew it too away.

* * *

NOW, AHEAD AND beyond, we could see our village coming down towards us, round a bend. Such a slip of a village it was, perched like a schoolboy's hat on the top of a hill. A pink stucco church formed its center, round which clustered a white knot of old shuttered houses, as close together as village gossips. Their stillness enveloped us, too, but ours was the indrawn breath of anticipation. Just a little further on now lay our farm. Indeed, while we still thought about it, the car, panting but triumphant, scrambled up to its door.

"We are here! And I am glad, Ermytrude, for now you shall have no need any longer to 'make some eyes,' as they say over here, at that sprig of geranium behind Gabriel's ear. If you must have toys, you shall have roses; but hurry, and come in." We must greet Madame Duchemin, and enquire after her husband; greet her husband, and enquire after his little dog; greet his little dog.

* * *

PRESENTLY WE WERE all shepherded out onto the familiar terrace, lest we miss the shining end of our first day back at the farm. Madame Duchemin stood with us, fussing a little like a cooing pigeon, as had always been her wont. How welcome and at home she, and Monsieur Duchemin too, made us feel. It brought back to memory those far-off days when he had been away "making the war," as they say in Provence. It had always seemed amazing that anyone could survive four war-years, unscratched, as did Monsieur Duchemin; and then be retired from active service simply as the result of suddenly finding himself becalmed—minus a boat—if one may phrase it so, in the lonely center of a gigantic mud-pool. There was something about the way he told of his adventures that always made one want to laugh, or perhaps it was that he was so rotund and merry himself. As children, we had been convinced that, like King Cole, he was quite equal to calling for a song, even when up to his neck in mud in the midst of a shell-hole suddenly turned lake. But Monsieur Duchemin could not forgive such an anti-climax; it had been, he contended, so inglorious.

"But they landed you safely, after two days," Madame Duchemin would protest on these occasions, quite sure that that was glory enough for her.

* * *

BUT WHAT PRICE glory tonight? Imagine if, by talking war, we should miss one star! So we stood in the easy quiet of old friends, while the silence of the evening covered up our words, as the tide creeps over the pebbles, until soon they were all drifted over, and we were conscious only of the peace about us, and of the air turning fragrant and cool.

"C'est la vie," murmured Ermytrude.

JEAN TOD

By Courtesy of the Marie Harriman Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEASANT CART: *A Painting by Henri-Julien Rousseau*

HENRI-JULIEN ROUSSEAU (1844-1910) was a customs official who taught himself to paint. In that exciting time when the Impressionists were inventing new theories, when Vincent Van Gogh was translating his emotions into color and line, when Paul Cézanne was discovering form through color, when Paul Gauguin was indulging the wanderlust, Rousseau painted as a hobby, when he was not occupied with his daily job.

Like spontaneous artists, like peasant and folk painters, Rousseau lacked the instruction taught in books. He had an impulse to paint what he saw in the world which surrounded him, views of outdoors, personal portraits, scenes of the zoo. He had a natural gift for the decorative, he was born with an exceptional talent.

He happened to be born in a fortunate era—fortunate for him. For there was a spirit of revolt among artists, revolt against exacting requirements and a worn-out tradition. There was no large or regular market for pictures, and consequently artists worked as they wished, with no curb or discipline. Some were theoretical, some were bombastic, some fantastic, some sought freshness in the untutored and primitive manner. While artists like Gauguin became primitive and childlike willfully, Rousseau had childlike and primitive qualities from lack of guidance. Because of his predilection for jungle subjects and his simplified manner, the painters of the vanguard praised him greatly in the early days of this century; and they emulated humbly the simplicity, the "faults," the provincialisms of his style. Somehow, Rousseau's fresh outlook brought him to fundamentals; he saw essentials, ignored trifles (what the young moderns had come to call trifles). There was a directness, a conviction in his style, which somehow could not be achieved by painters with elaborate technical training.

This "Peasant Cart" shows the provincial style of Rousseau. The houses, ingenuously painted, seem compellingly clear. The artist has given them a positive character in their height or squatness, in the sharp contrast of the walls and roof. The trees and vegetation provide a subdued surface which makes a good background for the architecture. The cart with its horse and peasant, at the bottom of the picture, shows the childlike viewpoint.

Many an adult tried to be as childlike as Rousseau, for he possessed an enviable vitality in style. The intellectual painters studied his manner, and some of their studied abstractions, though calculated, logical, indicate the influence of Rousseau. Utrillo's famed street scenes of Paris show a resemblance to the Rousseau ancestry.

Henri-Julien Rousseau is one of the most fascinating of modern artists. He maintained the one extreme of intuition and spontaneity, with calculation and intellectuality at the opposite pole. Between these extremes modern art has shuttled, with most interesting results.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"What is truth?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PILATE'S question (John 18:38), "What is truth?" is still ringing down the ages, and for many it is still unanswered. However, with the discovery of Christian Science it has been answered, and so completely that even a little child may understand and demonstrate the truth.

Jesus indicated that his followers were not prepared to grasp all that he could have taught them. He said to his disciples (John 16:12, 13): "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth;" and (John 14:16, 17), "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; . . . for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." Referring to these words, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." On page 127 she says, "Science is an emanation of divine Mind, and is alone able to interpret God aright," adding, "It is a divine utterance,—the Comforter which leadeth into all truth."

But "what is truth?" In answering the question (*ibid.*, p. 465), "What is God?" Mrs. Eddy includes Truth as one of the seven synonyms for God, saying, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." To know God, Truth, is to know only what Truth knows, and thus distinguish what is true from what is false.

Man's ability to know Truth and that which is true results from his relationship to God, for man's true being is the very knowing of God, good, man being the expression or reflection of God. Hence, by his very nature, man knows, even as does God, only what is true. The real man knows only what God knows, namely, the true facts of God's universe of spiritual ideas, expressing the incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite qualities of God. Whatever expresses not these qualities is not true, however real, apparent, or powerful they may appear to be to material sense.

But then, one may say, how do you account for evil, for so-called mortal man, and the material, limited world about you? If they did not originate in God, whence came they? The reply is, They come from ignorance of Truth, at whose appearing they must disappear as necessarily as the mathematical error that two times two equals five fades from consciousness when the correct value of numbers is realized.

Jesus made plain to his disciples that if they would continue to imbibe his teachings about God and His perfect creation, man and the universe, they should "know the truth," and the truth would make them free. Free from what? Why, free from believing that the universe is material, man mortal, and evil real. God, Spirit, being the only creator, it is logical to conclude that whatever is material, mortal, or evil—not expressing the qualities of God—has no real existence, since it proceeds not from God. Humanity needs to be freed, not from materiality and evil, *per se*, but from believing in a material creation.

The writer at one time believed that a disease was developing in her body which would ultimately result in death. As a result of this belief she was in a constant state of pain, weakness, fear, and despondency. One day after a period of persistent study of Christian Science she suddenly comprehended that true being is spiritual and immortal, that her life was dependent, not upon a material body, but upon God, and that what seemed to be material existence was an erroneous concept of being. Instantly she found herself well, buoyant, and happy. What had happened to bring about such a transformation? The truth of being had been clearly glimpsed and thus had freed her from believing what was untrue.

One unacquainted with spiritual facts may believe a falsity to be true, but as soon as the truth is understood he will no longer be deceived by false appearances. Today, humanity is being freed from bondage to the false, limited, inharmonious, material sense of existence, through the revelation of Christian Science, which is leading them "into all truth," that is, into the complete revelation of God, man, and the universe. And in proportion to each one's spiritual understanding of Truth will he experience freedom and harmony, not only spiritually, but humanly also for as the Apostle Paul states in his epistle to the Romans (8:21), "The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." Thus shall we experience an ever-increasing sense of harmony and well-being as we progress in our understanding and demonstration of Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Rainbow Stands

How gray the rain
And gray the world
And gray the rain-clouds overhead,
When suddenly
Some cloud is furled
And there is gleaming sun instead.

The raindrops drip
Prismatic light,
And trees and meadows burn in green,
And arched in air
Serene and bright
The rainbow all at once is seen.

Serene and bright
The rainbow stands
That was not anywhere before,
And so may joy
Fill empty hands
When someone enters through a door.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

"Qu'est-ce que la vérité?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA QUESTION de Pilate (Jean 18:38): "Qu'est-ce que la vérité?" a résonné de siècle en siècle, et bien des hommes n'en connaissent pas encore la réponse. Cependant la découverte de la Science Chrétienne y a répondu, et d'une manière si complète que le petit enfant lui-même peut comprendre et démontrer la vérité.

Certaines paroles de Jésus montrent que ses disciples n'étaient pas prêts à saisir tout ce qu'il aurait pu leur enseigner. Il leur déclara en effet (Jean 16:12, 13): "J'ai encore bien des choses à vous dire: mais elles sont maintenant au-dessus de votre portée. Quand lui, l'Esprit de vérité, sera venu, il vous conduira dans toute la vérité;" et (Jean 14:16, 17): "Je prierai le Père, qui vous donnera un autre Consolateur, afin qu'il soit éternellement avec vous, l'Esprit de vérité,... parce qu'il demeure avec vous, et il sera en vous." Touchant ces paroles, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 55 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Je comprends que ce Consolateur est la Science Divine." A la page 127, elle dit en outre: "La Science est une émanation de l'Entendement divin; elle est seule capable de bien interpréter Dieu" puis elle ajoute: "C'est la parole divine, —le Consolateur qui nous guide dans toute la vérite."

Mais "qu'est-ce que la vérité?" En répondant à la question: "Qu'est-ce que Dieu?" (*ibid.*, p. 465) Mrs. Eddy fait du terme Vérité l'un des sept synonymes de Dieu, disant: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Connaitre Dieu, la Vérité, c'est n'avoir connaissance que des choses dont la Vérité a connaissance, et distinguer ainsi le vrai d'avec le faux.

Étant donné le rapport qui l'unit à Dieu, l'homme est capable de connaitre la Vérité et les choses vraies; car l'homme est l'expression, le reflet de Dieu, et son être véritable consiste précisément à connaitre Dieu, le bien. Donc sa nature même veut qu'à l'instar de Dieu l'homme ne connaisse que le vrai. L'homme réel connait uniquement ce que Dieu connait—les faits véritables de l'univers créé par Dieu, l'univers des idées spirituelles exprimant les divines qualités incorporelles, suprêmes, infinies. Les choses qui n'expriment pas ces qualités ne sont point vraies, bien que pour le sens matériel elles semblent parfois fort réelles, tangibles et puissantes.

Mais, dira-t-on peut-être, comment expliquez-vous le mal, le prétendu homme mortel et le monde matériel limité qui nous entoure? Si ces choses n'ont pas leur source en Dieu, d'où proviennent-elles? Voici la réponse: Elles sont dues à l'ignorance de la Vérité, dont l'apparition les fera disparaitre aussi nécessairement que s'efface dans la pensée d'un écolier une erreur mathématique—deux fois deux font cinq, par exemple—lorsqu'il saisit la valeur correcte des nombres.

Jésus fit comprendre à ses disciples que s'ils continuaient à se pénétrer de ses enseignements touchant Dieu et Sa création parfaite, l'homme et l'univers, ils connaitraient "la vérité," et celle-ci les affranchirait. De quoi les affranchirait-elle? De la croyance à un univers matériel, à un homme mortel, à la réalité du mal. Dieu, l'Esprit, étant le seul créateur, il est logique de conclure que les choses matérielles, mortelles ou mauvaises—qui n'expriment point les qualités divines—n'ont aucune existence réelle, puisqu'elles ne procèdent pas de Dieu. Le genre humain doit être affranchi non de la matérialité ou du mal en soi, mais de la croyance à une création matérielle.

L'auteur se croyait jadis atteinte d'un mal progressif qui devait entraîner la mort. Par suite de cette croyance, la douleur, la faiblesse, la crainte et le désespoir la faisaient constamment souffrir. Après avoir étudié la Science Chrétienne avec persévérance, elle comprit tout à coup, un certain jour, que l'être réel est spirituel, immortel; que sa propre vie dépendait non d'un corps matériel, mais de Dieu, et que la pseudo-existence matérielle était une notion de l'être erronée. En un instant elle se trouva bien, heureuse, pleine de ressort. Qu'était-il arrivé? à quoi était due cette transformation? Comme par un trait de lumière, l'auteur avait entrevu la vérité de l'être qui l'avait libérée de la croyance au mensonge.

Celui qui ne connait pas les faits spirituels croit peut-être qu'une erreur est vraie; mais une fois qu'il comprend la vérité, les fausses apparences ne le déçoivent plus. Aujourd'hui, l'humanité s'affranchit peu à peu de l'esclavage qu'impose un sens de vie limité, inharmonieux, matériel et faux; cet affranchissement est dû à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, conduisant les hommes "dans toute la vérité," c'est-à-dire dans la révélation complète de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers. Proportionnellement à sa compréhension spirituelle de la Vérité, chaque humain goûtera l'indépendance et l'harmonie, non seulement au point de vue spirituel, mais dans les circonstances humaines; comme le dit l'apôtre Paul dans son épitre aux Romains (8:21): "Les créatures... seront aussi délivrées de la servitude de la corruption, pour être en la liberté de la gloire des enfants de Dieu." Progressant ainsi dans l'intelligence et la démonstration de la Vérité, nous obtiendrons un sens toujours meilleur d'harmonie et de bien-être.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Elephant of the Nile

AND here for the first time the marvel of the antediluvian world comes into sight. Below the falls, the elephant, in the evening, comes to the river.

A giant, he still treads an earth whose creatures walk below him. The strongest of all, whom no animal and no tree can withstand, not even the thorn and the snake can harm him: like great men, he leaves his ponderous might unused, supreme in the consciousness of a strength which none need fear: neither vainglorious nor predatory, he is the most generous and shrewdest of animals. Gifted with an even temper and a sense of humour, yet terrible in revenge, or in the protection of his young against the attacks of crafty men, possessed of the smallest of eyes in the biggest of faces, the sharpest hearing draped with a huge flap, an organ half nose and half arm, and tusks that can tear anything, he yet seems to carry off only what is strictly necessary, seldom alarms and hunts animals, eats none, feeds, like a monster in a fairy-tale, on delicate grasses, barks, and juices, and when he strides the ground with giant legs, he seems to be taking his colossal body for a gentle walk. Nothing about this monster is wild or coarse: his gait, his grasp, even his look, is serene.

In earlier times, they were known to all the earth: nowhere have so many tusks been found as about the Bering Strait. They lived in Rome and Ireland, in Siberia and Northern Spain: the remains showing the African elephant everywhere are of themselves enough to prove a connection by land between the two continents: a Phoenician traveller describes him in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, and Hannibal's elephants on coins show the huge ears and sloping back which the Indian elephant does not possess.

When a herd comes out of the forest, hardly a twig cracks, so warily they move, and only the egrets ceaselessly wheeling above them betray where they are, for they live on the insects of the elephant's skin. . . . Now they emerge from the bushes, only two-thirds visible, for the high grass hides them to the knee. . . . The others have already reached the water; they have sought out a little cove; they have trampled down everything, not in a rage, but simply because they are big; they stand snorting in the Nile, squirting water over their sloping backs with their supple trunks, drinking now and then, and removing a whole meadowful of high grass, and as they can never be seen really chewing, as they never open a vast mouth like the hippo, it all seems to have vanished into the unfathomable.

As they return from the river, they look dead black against the yellow savanna, but their tusks, which the females have here too, shine the whiter. The bull leads the troop. The white heron resettles on his back. . . . Thus he withdraws from the Nile into the dark green of the jungle, of which he is lord, with his human intelligence, which foresees, plans, and remembers, stronger than any other living creature, serene and supreme, the last real king of nature.—From "The Nile," by EMIL LUDWIG. (New York: Viking.)

Peary's Glorious Dash

THE two sledges were lashed together, catamaran fashion, and a sail raised to make full use of the persistent outward-blowing wind. The start was made in good weather and according to Peary's narrative:

"The sky above was flawless blue, the crimson sun in one direction, the yellow moon opposite, and the plain on which we travelled spread with diamond dust. At midnight the northern sky was a sea of crimson light, and the snow lay bathed in delicate shades of rose.

"All the next day an east wind blew, and the sledges went merrily along before it, requiring no exertion on our part other than to guide and restrain them.

"During this march, sky and snow were again brilliant with indescribable splendour. Not a cloud was visible except, at a great altitude, two or three delicate, motionless 'mare's tails,' the banners of the wind. The snow-dust raised by our snow-shoes went hurrying along before us in two long, sinuous lines of pale rose-tinted smoke, twisting and wavering like spirits of the ice at play.

"When we halted, the wind was howling like a demon past the sledges. After rigging a rudder (a hatchet lashed to the end of a snow-skate) to the catamaran, we turned in upon the sledges. As the yellow sun stooped to the northern horizon again, Maigaard and I turned out, took our places upon the sledges, and began a bit of travelling which, as far as I know, has no parallel in Arctic work. From midnight till five A. M. we sped along, taking levels at the speed of a fast walk, and dashing rapidly down the inclines, the hatchet rudder working admirably. . . . The crevasses, the most magnificent ones we had seen, were many of them fifty feet wide, and the group was about half a mile across. As a rule, they were covered by snow arches, though in several places these had fallen in. The snow arches being apparently strong, we rushed the sledges over, taking flying steps, and half supporting oursolves on the yard of the catamaran, as the wind and the impetus of our run carried us across. . . . We could only get hasty glimpses into them as we passed over the snow arches, and these showed that their ragged blue walls, hung with giant icicles and frost work of fantastic patterns, descended into depths of blue-black night.

"Beyond the crevasses the descent was very rapid, and, jumping on the sledges again, we began an exciting run. The wind, straining the sail till it threatened to tear it from the mast, and the rapid descent together, drove us down the frozen slope with a breathless rush which only those who have been on a toboggan can understand, our supply catamaran gliding over the snow and rising and falling to every inequality with sinewy ease and grace.

"There are two who will not soon forget that glorious dash . . . in the crisp air and rosy light of that Arctic summer morning."—From "Peary," by WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS. (New York: Macmillan.)

White-Gold

A WHITE cosmos in my garden
Bends and sways beneath the weight
Of a visiting goldfinch.

RUTH E. PUTTER

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Swedish Tercentenary Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Swedes have sent to America a distinguished exhibition of their native arts and crafts to help celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of New Sweden in the Delaware Valley; and New York—at Rockefeller Center—is having the privilege of seeing it first. The show, which inaugurates a series of official events scheduled for the commemoration, will culminate a tour of eastern museums next June at the new Wilmington (Del.) Gallery of Fine Arts, when the celebration near the site of the first Swedish colony in America reaches a full stride. Treasured properties of the national museums and several private art galleries of Sweden have been lent for the exhibition, which is being shown under the auspices of the Swedish-American, Tercentenary Association and the American - Scandinavian Foundation. Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf is the official sponsor.

Thus early begins the New York season with an exhibition destined to attract widespread interest. Archaeologists will find it convenient and a benefit to their researches, since there is a prehistoric and medieval section filled with weapons, utensils, jewelry, rune stones and other objects which, aside from artistic values, have close bearing on the early Norse civilizations they represent—from as early as 6000 B. C. through the Middle Ages. Students of folk art will find fascinating the section of Swedish peasant arts and crafts ranging from the seventeenth through the nineteenth century. And those who, from lack of an opportunity to study the subject in its true historical perspective, have long been curious about Swedish painting, will find more than 70 canvases on display — showing the history of Sweden's artistic genius from as early as 1650 to the present century.

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The arrangement of the exhibition on a historical basis has been determined by the Swedish desire to represent for the unacquainted foreigner the solid background out of which Sweden has drawn her present eminence in the arts. The national reputation for excellence in the contemporary decorative arts, notably those of glass-making, ceramics and silver design, has not been projected into the exhibition. To present satisfactorily the entire picture of Swedish art achievement would have involved difficulties which the committees in charge have skillfully avoided by adapting the show to a simple historical pattern. Besides, the occasion, being the observance of an historical event, seems the better served by the present index to the nation's artistic past.

It is a comprehensive and far-ranging display as it is, beginning with prehistoric arrowheads, battle axes of the Neolithic Age, similar weapons of the Bronze Age, and jewelry. And it tells from near the beginning a conclusive story of the vigor of the art impulse among the early Norse peoples. Remarkable features are a variety of Viking objects, dating through the early Middle Ages, about which a romantic or war-like atmosphere prevails. These are of extreme rarity, and it is America's good fortune that they may be seen here, since they have never before been shown outside their own country.

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One finds more than a faint suggestion of the vitality of early Swedish art in the eighth century runestone slab, carved with interlacing bands and the figure of a warrior on horseback, and bearing runic inscriptions, which are said to depict one of the Norse sagas. A thirteenth-century wooden drinking horn, with a vigorously carved griffin for a handle, is surely a work of art, as well as a relic of a medieval Norse chieftain.

The Swedes have a sure sense of the right decorative motif in design, as one is immediately convinced on entering the peasant art exhibit at the display. This is a room filled with textiles, furniture and utensils; but the observation applies especially to the woven and embroidered pieces, of which there are hangings, covers and cushion squares of different periods. Simple, strong colors prevail in the majority of these items made by Swedish peasants, whose favorite motifs are often the indigenous animal and flower forms of the country. The furniture, like our own early colonial pieces, is simple and substantial, but love of ornament is more apparent in the Swedes' use of color in decorating the surfaces of chests, cupboards and chairs.

The paintings themselves compose a notable exhibition, and with the prehistoric and peasant arts form a carefully selected cross-section of the periods represented. It is well to taste the flavor of the Swedish crafts first, for, closer to the home, they reflect more intimately the spirit of the race. Swedish painting, on the other hand, from the seventeenth century through the nineteenth, is a reflection of more general, world-wide influences, and it is to the painted paper wall-hangings in the peasant exhibit that one turns in appreciation of the homely simplicity of taste and subject which seem most peculiarly Swedish in feeling. Anders Zorn, a cosmopolitan in learning and experience, though devoted keenly to the types and customs of his race, is represented in the display by 11 of his canvases. There is an admirable portrait of Coquelin, the French actor, and there are two Swedish interiors, both festive in feeling, which illustrate the clever breadth and rapidity of his brushwork.

Through the eighteenth century, in the personalities of Alexander Roslin, most noted Swedish artist of the period, Per Krafft, Lorens Pasch, Adolf Wertmuller and others, the influence of France is perceptible, showing that to succeed, as many of them did, brilliantly, they adopted the elegant manner which was the established mood of the continent. Many were portrait painters. A clever representative of the "conversation piece," however, appears in Per Hillestrom, who painted the "Conversation at Drottningholm" with appropriate regal formality. Ernst Josephson, a clever disciple of Manet, who lived to 1906, is represented in the show. Carl Larsson, who had a great popularity as an illustrator, appears, and Bruno Liljefors, one of Sweden's most revered contemporaries, contributes several paintings of wild life. Liljefors's "Hawk and Black Cock" is dramatic and original. Swedish painting before 1900, the show makes clear, was a composite of many traditional styles: It was, at the same time, progressively vital and varied.

C. B.

Performance Photograph by Alfred A. Cohn

Charles Weidman and Concert Group in Theme and Variations From "New Dance," a Classic of the Modern Repertoire

Mr. Hecht Rewrites a Play

By L. A. Sloper

After two weeks in Boston, Ben Hecht's new play, "To Quito and Back," will open the Theater Guild's New York season this week at the Guild Theater.

The preliminary season was as harassed as the tryout of a musical show. It was a period of cutting and of rewriting. At the beginning Mr. Hecht had a confused drama of a runaway couple and an Ecuadorian revolutionist. There was a play there, but it was glimpsed obscurely. At the end of the fortnight, after much hacking and carving and remodeling, it was more visible, but still dim in outline and uncertain in purpose. The enforced absence from the cast for nearly a week of the leading man, Leslie Banks, further complicated matters. There is still a play there—some say two—but it has yet to emerge.

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The piece presents a middle-aged American novelist (Mr. Banks) and a young girl (Sylvia Sidney) who have eloped to South America. There they become involved with a revolutionary general, Zamiano. The central theme of the play, one surmises, is the tonic effect of Zamiano's simple social philosophy upon the disillusioned novelist. But what with the counterpoint of sociological debate and the dissonant harmony of a romantic triangle, this main theme is often submerged. Mr. Hecht has tried to say too much.

Moreover, Alec Sterns, his novelist, is a singularly unsympathetic character, weak, vacillating, vain, unable to face up to a situation and excusing himself on the ground that he can't bear to hurt people. During the tryout the author and the Guild tried to make him a little more bearable. Instead of letting him drift through a revolution and a domestic problem until he too suddenly decided to make a hopeless stand with the revolutionary army, they gave him a more active part in the revolution in order to lead up to his final gesture. But Mr. Banks, trotting about with confiscated literature and imprisoning a fascist agent in the doghouse, merely reminded us of another character's definition of Americans as a nation of Boy Scouts with Bolshevik leanings. These scenes were made even more incredible by the fact that Mr. Banks is so unmistakably English. Allowance must be made, too, for the circumstance that the actor had had scant time to acquaint himself with this new version of his role. Even so, too much was demanded of him.

The girl, impersonated by Miss Sidney, the other featured player, is a silly creature who is just too thrilled at finding herself in a revolution. She comes to life only once, when she shows fight on seeing that the novelist is veering back to his wife; but the very mention of this situation emphasizes its insignificance and its inappositeness in relation to the central idea of the play. Smart comedy and the study of politico-economic problems do not readily mix.

As it ends the play suffers also from anti-climax. The drama really ends when the novelist and Zamiano go off together to offer battle to reaction with a handful of men. But another scene is added, in which Miss Sidney tearfully reads aloud a last message from Alec, "written by candle-light under a mango tree," on the road to somewhere or other; and there is a good deal more of the talk of which there has already been far too much. Mr. Hecht's phrases clog his drama.

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Moreover, in character drawing Mr. Hecht has overbalanced his play. For against these two uninteresting and unimportant people he has set the dynamic Zamiano, and has connived with the Guild to give the part to an actor whose full-blooded style makes it dominate everything else in the piece.

This actor, who simply runs away with the show, is Joseph Buloff, hitherto virtually unknown to the English-speaking stage. Born in Russia, drafted into the Tsar's army at 15, he took to the stage in Poland, acted there and in Germany and then migrated to New York, where he was discovered some years ago, in the Jewish Theater, by Miss Theresa Helburn of the Guild. She wanted to offer him a part then, but found that he could not speak English well. On her advice he studied the language, and last winter made an impression on Broadway in a play that lasted for one evening.

Now he has got his chance, and it is unfortunate that his virile performance should add to the problems presented by "To Quito and Back." For just as Zamiano overweights the novelist and the girl, Mr. Buloff's visualization of him overshadows the conventional portraits sketched by Miss Sidney and Mr. Banks. On the last day of the Boston engagement it was depressing to note that Mr. Buloff's tempo had been quickened, apparently to make it accord with the pace considered suitable for players using an entirely different method. Where they employ the rapid delivery and the unexpressive tone to which they have been trained, he speaks and moves with deliberation, except in moments of tension, when he changes his pace with notable effectiveness He uses movement as much as words to paint Zamiano. His body as well as his voice drawls, his voice as well as his body can leap. Perhaps with more rehearsal it will be possible to reconcile these diverse styles of acting, as well as the diverse elements in the play, without losing something of value.

Talbot, N. Y.

Joseph Buloff

Walter Greaza (who made a good job of substituting for Mr. Banks last week) gives a competent performance as a bibulous newspaperman. Evelyn Varden does an expert comedy sketch of a middle-aged worldling. The rest of the cast are background.

On its Boston opening, "To Quito and Back" set a new local record for blasphemy. Probably at the command of the Boston censor, the worst of the profanity was deleted. How much of it New York will hear deponent knoweth not.

The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Arnold Volpé announces a series of six subscription concerts assisted by the following soloists: Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, pianists; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Maria Kurenko, soprano; Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; Josephine Antoine, coloratura soprano; Josef Hofmann, pianist.

Modern Italian Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

II.

Among young masters of modern Italian music, the names of Goffredo Petrassi and Luigi Dallapiccola stand high. Born within a few months of each other in 1904, they are now close to the age which Dante described as the middle of life's road, the period of ripe maturity and creative felicity.

Goffredo Petrassi studied at the Royal Conservatory of Santa Cecilia and received his diploma in composition in 1932, and in organ playing in 1933. His Partita for orchestra won the national contest in 1933, and was performed at the Amsterdam Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music in the same year. His Introduction and Allegro for violin with orchestra was presented at the Prague Festival in 1935, and his Concerto for orchestra at the Venice Festival in 1936.

Even from the titles of these works, it immediately appears that Petrassi has chosen the way of a neo-classicist. His early works are still under the influence of Casella and Hindemith, but soon Petrassi adds an element of characteristic "objective lyricism," or lyricism without subject matter. Petrassi never felt the urge to hook his musical imagination to a literary subject, or to paint human emotions with a tonal brush. His music is anti-nineteenth-century music, and strongly pro-eighteenth-century. But the two centuries since the period of hallowed classicism have not passed for nothing. Petrassi uses the eighteenth-century scheme of composition as a form for his twentieth-century ideas.

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Technically speaking, he uses quartal melody and harmony, building in horizontal and vertical fourths. But his quartal constructions are a far cry from the 12-tone brand of atonality, which implies a flight from the keynote by means of a complete cycle of fourths. Petrassi's melodies may go up two or three fourths, but no farther, and his chords do likewise. His instrumentation is pure and entirely devoid of post-impressionistic fulsomeness, and he consciously avoids over-individualized instrumentation, so typical of both the French and the Viennese schools of composition. When he wants an instrument to stand out, he writes "concertanto" in the good classical eighteenth-century Concerto manner.

Luigi Dallapiccola has had great variety in musical experience. He studied at the Florence Conservatory, being graduated in piano in 1924 and in composition in 1931. Since 1934, he has been professor at his alma mater. In his creative work he has tried every mode of composition, including the integral 12-tone system, so unpopular now among musicians who lack the genius of Schönberg or Berg to put it to service for musical beauty. Dallapiccola's excursions into the 12-tone system were singularly successful, and he abandoned it all too early.

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Dallapiccola's inspiration goes further into the ages than that of his neo-classical contemporaries. He likes to write for large vocal ensembles, and he is fascinated by the Palestrinian greatness of the late Renaissance. He affects the archaic polyphonic and instrumental technique, and the occasional chromaticism here reflects the modal freedom of the great contrapuntists rather than the atonal refinement of modern innovators. His "Kalevala" Songs were presented in Florence on June 12, 1931, for the first time; his Partita—a debt paid to fashionable neo-classicism—was given in Florence on Jan. 22, 1933; his Rhapsody for voice and chamber orchestra was given at the Third International Festival at Venice, Sept. 8, 1934; and his Music for Three Pianos was performed for the first time in Geneva on March 30, 1936.

With the passage of time, Dallapiccola's music grows more nationally Italian in spirit, and the elements of his early modernism tend to disappear. Dallapiccola has found his way. His music is a Renaissance of Renaissance.

(This is the second of a series of three articles.)

But Taste Is Not Enough

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Maxwell Anderson has a new play, "The Star-Wagon," now at the Empire Theater, which gets the new season moving more satisfyingly than its predecessors of the last few weeks. If it is by no means Mr. Anderson's finest play it is nevertheless a charming thing. As a matter of fact, the new plays that have any merit at all go nowhere beyond charm. "French Without Tears," slight though it is, has charm; and so has "The Lady Has a Heart."

"The Star-Wagon" is a compassionate, thoughtful play. It tells us that we are not wise to look back and believe that if we had done otherwise long ago we should be happier now. To illustrate his point he takes a number of men and women back to the days of their youth and marries them off as when they were young they did not want to be married. When they grow up as, under those circumstances, they would have grown up, they are not happy.

Chief among the play's characters is a wistful, kindly inventor married for 35 years to the woman he loved when a boy. He has made no money, being unable to protect himself against the greed of others.

⁂

He has been working on a strange machine that can take the people of today back to any moment in their past they may desire to live again, and with an old friend he is wafted back to his boyhood. Living his life over, he marries the girl he does not love, becomes a rich man and a dishonest one and cannot tolerate himself. When at last life becomes completely unbearable, the machine, the star-wagon, as he calls it, brings him gratefully back to poverty and the wife he loves. He is happy now, she is happy, even his unscrupulous employer, a companion of his youth, is happy.

Mr. Anderson has managed not too expertly to make his play a blend of fantasy and reality. Giving up verse for the moment, he has his characters talking now the gentle talk of gentle people, now the crisp, tart talk of the disillusioned. Somehow the dialogue seems to have lost a little of its tang. There are arid stretches, long moments when nothing really significant seems to be happening or being said. Perhaps his subject matter would have a fresher flavor, his words a greater richness if in this case he had stuck to verse. His play is not altogether free of the commonplace.

Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and Russell Collins play the principal roles. If Mr. Meredith has little to do of the sort that he has made his fine reputation by doing, he does reveal himself a more resourceful actor than he has before this. He has lyrical, lovely moments when he is all tenderness, a lucid, articulate gracious tenderness that no previous role has permitted him to exhibit. The young man grows. Miss Gish, as his wife in later life and as the fragile, faithful girl he loved as a boy, plays more surely, more sensitively than she has since she left the silent films for the stage. And Russell Collins, last season's Johnny Johnson, is a joy.

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Gilbert Miller has brought a comedy over from London as his first offering of the season—"French Without Tears," by Terence Rattigan. Frivolous and romantic in the modern manner of stage romance, it attempts to be nothing more than a pastime for the theatergoer.

The characters are a group of young people gathered in a villa in the south of France, whither they have come to learn French from the gentleman who opens the villa to paying guests for that purpose. They make amusing mistakes in speaking the language. They make amusing mistakes, all the young men, in falling in love with the same girl, whose pleasure in life it is to make all men love her, to tell each the same story. Frank Lawton, Cyril Raymond, Penelope Dudley Ward, Hubert Gregg, Marcel Vallee, Guy Middleton and the appealing and very competent Jacqueline Porel, all imported from abroad for the occasion, play the comedy at Henry Miller's Theater very nicely indeed.

"The Lady Has a Heart," a Hungarian play by Ladislaus Bus-Fekete, adapted by Edward Roberts, and now visible at the Longacre Theater, is of much the same lightness. Here there is more story but hardly more movement, and charm nevertheless. The manservant of an estimable politician becomes a politician himself while remaining still a valet. Before long he is a stronger figure in the political life of his country than the gentleman he serves. They admire each other unstintingly. But the gentleman's daughter detests the valet. At least, for two acts she thinks she does. Then she learns that she does not. That is the play, smoothly acted and suavely staged. Vincent Price, Elissa Landi, Hilda Spong, Royal Beal and Lumsden Hare act it like good actors.

Everything is done in the best of taste in all three of these comedies. Compared with the plays that are best liked in the theater of today, however, they suffer from anemia.

English Shakespearean Summer

By Percy Allen

London

The past season has provided English theatergoers with plenty of Shakespearean entertainment, at both Stratford and London; though by almost common consent of critical persons, the performances in the midlands, while vastly pleasing to a majority of the thousands who attended them, were hardly up to the standard we expect at the Memorial Theater. I did not visit Stratford this summer and can offer, therefore, no personal opinion; but I know that the difficulties are great; primarily the difficulty of inducing the best Shakespearean players—especially when they have, or hope to have, important film contracts—to absent themselves from London for many months.

At the Open Air Theater, in Regent's Park, Mr. Sydney Carroll—braving once more the vagaries of our climate—gave us a series of Shakespearean plays which, admirably cast on the whole, delighted many large audiences. The two most successful plays, from the box-office viewpoint, were "Julius Caesar" and "The Winter's Tale," both new to the Open Air Theater—a fact which suggests that its patrons have had almost enough, for the present, of the established favorites, such as the "Dream" and "Twelfth Night," and are ready to welcome other plays.

The success of "Julius Caesar" is particularly interesting, seeing that the Roman tragedy is, beyond question, a within-doors play, and that the sylvan setting of the Regent's Park stage best becomes, not Melpomine, but the Comic Muse. One reason for the welcome given to "Julius Caesar" was the fine acting and declamation of Ion Swinley, as Antony; another was the opportunity the wide stage offers to that clever producer, Mr. Robert Atkins, to marshal effectively his processions and crowds. "The Winter's Tale" was carried to success by good acting throughout, particularly that of Miss Fay Compton, who showed us once more that Paulina, entrusted to a competent actress, becomes an enthralling and deeply sympathetic part.

Another interesting presentation was "Hamlet," put on by Mr. Anmer Hall at the Westminster Theater, and produced by Michael Mc. Owan in collaboration with Prof. Dover Wilson. The play was acted in conventionalized costumes, before curtains, with Mr. Christopher Oldham in the title part, Messrs. Torin Thatcher and Cecil Trouncer as the King and Polonius and Miss Gillian Scaife as the Queen.

Whether Professor Wilson's ideas concerning "Hamlet" justify a special production may be a matter of opinion, but—for example—the device of making Prince Hamlet overhear the plot against him clarifies the action of the play for the less sophisticated; and I was particularly interested to see, for the first time, the funeral rites for Ophelia performed with Protestant ritual. This interpretation accords with the Folio, and also with the fact that the historic original of Ophelia—who was certainly Polonius-Burleigh's daughter, Anne Cecil—was, like her father, of the Protestant faith.

The Symphony Is in the Texture

By Margaret Lloyd

We hear a great deal about symphonic form in the arts. In the symphonic drama, however successfully all the arts (including the art of lighting) are combined, the emphasis must of necessity be on the drama. Dance, music, décor remain, in their least estate decorative, in their highest expressive, auxiliaries.

Not every work of prolonged length or large size is a symphony, even in music. I doubt if an extensive mural has yet been called a symphonic painting or a heroic frieze symphonic sculpture. Yet the three modern ballets of Leonide Massine which are set to symphonies are called symphonic ballets.

My idea of the true symphonic ballet is one in which the choregraphic texture is symphonic in quality and the choregraphic structure is symphonic in proportion, the music playing a relative but not dominant part, reinforcing movement rhythms with aural rhythms.

It is not one which merely outlines the rhythmic patterns or visualizes the themes of a classic symphonic score, attempts to suggest its mood or atmosphere, or, in the case of a program symphony, images forth its scenario. It is a complete entity in itself, a choregraphic entity instead of a musical one.

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And Doris Humphrey's "New Dance" is to me the first pure example of the abstract symphonic ballet, because there the dance movement is of symphonic quality and proportion, supported without rivalry by the music, which, like the décor, is integral but not dominant. Its communication is made by overtones of implication in the movement and not by direct musical, literary or scenic appeal.

"Theater Piece," the companion work to "New Dance," is a danced program symphony in modern style. The platinum colored blocks, closely assembled to connote oneness in "New Dance," are spaced and moved to co-operate with the action in "Theater Piece." The music (in both instances by Wallingford Riegger) remains in a subsidiary but by no means supine role.

The trend of the modern dance is toward theater. The ballet already is theater. And if we can have a symphonic ballet in ballet technique that is theater we can as assuredly have a symphonic ballet in modern technique that is theater. The symphony is in the texture, whether the movement be modern or modernized ballet.

As to the structure—it need not be in sonata form. The first part of "New Dance" happens to follow that form to a degree. The last part is based on a theme and variations. The substance of the true symphonic ballet molds the choregraphic form, the choregraphic form dictates the musical accompaniment and motivates costumes, lighting and décor. This choregraphic form can be developed as a suite or series of movements like the rondo, the scherzo or the conventional ABA, or it can develop a new form of its own. In any case, the structure is determined not by the music but by the dance.

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It is noteworthy that music for the modern dance comes through in blotches of sound, not as a musical composition that can stand alone. But if there is little melody, there is rich tonal color. If there is strongly pronounced rhythm, it is not the uninteresting beat of primitive accompaniment, but complex, dynamic, varied. The music for the modern symphonic ballet need not be undistinguished. It is not a nonentity. It is an ancillary part of a greater entity.

The life of Massine's so-called symphonic ballets is in the music. The choregraphy is configured to musical notes, keys, bars. It is metrically defined. The propulsion is not from dance but from music.

To me, the character of Fate in "Les Présages" is a comic character. I can hear a more pitiless fate, a more profound tragedy in Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony than I can see in Massine's exteriorization of it.

To listen to Brahms's Fourth Symphony and try to watch it at the same time results only in a confusion of tongues. If "Choreartium" were given a musical score of its own, it might evolve into a true symphonic ballet.

Because it is a program symphony and in it Massine has matched the romanticism of Berlioz's argument, the "Symphonie Fantastique" is more endurable, even agreeable. Still, it is a choregraphic extravaganza and not a pure choregraphic symphony.

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Massine is said to be at work on a new ballet to a Mozart symphony. It is imaginable that he may succeed in transposing the Mozartean transparencies to the ballet pas. Scintillant points, delicate enchainements, the swift diamond flash of clean-cut precision, may fit in with the eighteenth-century composition. Massine may yet create a ballet of symphonic texture and proportion in which dance and music will be coequal.

On the other hand, the large new group composition called "Race of Life," with music by Vivian Fine, which Doris Humphrey is working on, may turn out to be a choreodrama and not a choregraphic symphony.

Experimentation goes on. Here and there in the modern dance, words spoken or sung are tentatively added to the movement. When the human voice enters into the symphony of sound, color and motion, the whole is verging toward symphonic drama.

Which places the accent on drama after all.

A Question of Skill

By Harold Hobson

London

"Does Rugby stop at this train?" asked the gentleman who had been reading Einstein. Now Einstein, it is said, is very hard to understand, but anyone who has seen Mr. Ivor Novello's latest entertainment at Drury Lane can easily follow the studious traveler's reasoning.

For in motion it is not necessary that two things should move. If one thing passes another which is stationary, the sensation of movement is conveyed. And for this impression it does not really matter whether the observer is in the stationary object or in the one that moves. This is the secret of the scene that brings to Mr. Novello's extravaganza, "Crest of the Wave," its undoubted triumph.

Toward the end of a play that lasts for three hours and 20 minutes, a celebrated film star (Miss Dorothy Dickson) is about to leave Hollywood by railroad for England, where she is to marry the Duke of Gantry (Mr. Novello). But she has signed on for another company, and her former employers naturally wish to teach her a lesson. From this it follows that the only thing to do is to wreck the train. The stage managers of Drury Lane therefore have to show the audience the train in motion. They cannot actually make the train itself move; nor can they move the whole proscenium arch, which would have done just as well. Consequently, with colossal self-confidence and the simplicity of true mechanical genius, they cause wisps of smoke to fly backward along the carriage way, and the train triumphantly appears to rush along at about 60 miles an hour.

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Nothing else in the show reaches quite these heights. Indeed, much of it is remarkably poor. The story, for example, is preposterous. It opens with an amazing chorus of very gloomy knights in armor singing a noisy but indistinct song of a probably patriotic nature. Behind them is a huge building called Gantry Castle, a structure that provides the leitmotif of the play. The Duke is much attached to this building, but, being hard up, he sells it to a lady who pretends to be the secretary of the director of a film company. She is really the director herself, of course, and is in love with the Duke, whom she shoots in the back. This happens in Rio de Janeiro. After that there is nothing for Mr. Novello to do but to become a film star, and to return to Gantry Castle with his bride, another film star. There is then a gigantic Christmas party, with a magnificent tree, which is all very pleasant. In addition to this, there are extracts from a film about Versailles and sundry excursions into musical comedy, as well as a sort of dream-excursion into the grandeur of Gantry Castle's past.

It is easy enough to be scornful about Mr. Novello's plays but his cleverness and skill are incontestable. He can fill an enormous theater like Drury Lane night after night for months on end. He has done this twice already, and is likely to do it a third time. His strength as a popular playwright lies in the fact that he can tell a romantic story and yet clothe it with a veneer of fashionable cynicism, so that the audience can be sentimental without realizing it.

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At the New Theater Miss Dodie Smith, in "Bonnet Over the Windmill," shows an equal theatrical skill of a higher order. As in her previous plays she reproduces the surfaces of ordinary life with unfailing technical virtuosity. No contemporary dramatist can point so well as she the humors and the tragedies of being late for breakfast, of dropping an aspirate, of receiving notice from the cook. She hits a multitude of little nails well and truly on the head, and the exercise is charming to watch.

In "Bonnet Over the Windmill" she shows a stage-struck girl trying to get a chance of distinction in her profession, and to find out at the same time whether she is truly in love with a young journalist who lives opposite to her in a flat on the roof of a house in Camden Town. For two acts this tiny theme is worked out with a superabundance of theatrical vitality, with humor and with considerable light pathos.

But at the beginning of the third act Miss Smith abandons what she can do so well—the display of the emotional problems of pleasant suburban people—and examines more esoteric questions, such as the effect of emotional experience on inspiration and art. Here her touch is not anything like so sure; but even so the last act is full of entertainment.

The production of this piece is just about as good as anything theatrical can be, and there are notable performances by Miss Ivy St. Helier, Mr. Cecil Parker and Miss Anne Firth.

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Business and Industry

Experts Re-examine Recovery as Value of Securities Drops

Commerce and Finance

New Financing Appears Entering Revival Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After the dullness of recent months it looks as though the new issues market is about to revive, and investment bankers won't mind it a bit. They have been going round holding their heads, uttering groans even more dismal than those of the stockbrokers, who at least have had a good business for the last month and a half selling stocks for customers. Even before the stock market fell out of bed in August, the volume of new offerings had shrunk to a trickle, and the recent unpleasantness in stocks and second-grade bonds disturbed everybody to the point where even high-grades sold off and there was not much market for even the best issues.

During September not a single large bond or stock offering was put on the market, for obvious reasons. Last week's Ohio Edison $8,500,000 offering, however, went well and is still selling above the offering price, which has been somewhat of a rarity recently. Emboldened by this success, investment bankers are preparing some new offerings with more confidence than they have had in three or four months. Two very large offerings are expected this month, Consolidated Edison $80,000,000, of which $20,000,000 is "new money," and Applachian Power $67,000,000. These two issues alone will exceed in total the minerun of small corporate offerings that came out in August and September. Some time this week Continental Can Company will offer 200,000 shares of high-grade preferred stock.

Preferred Stock Offerings

In recent months there have been several very successful offerings of preferred stock similar to the coming Can offering. Du Pont offered preferred at par about three months ago and the issue is now selling around 108 or better; Monsanto Chemical and Standard Brands offerings of a similar nature are selling well above the offering price. As a result more of these offerings are expected. McKeesport Tin Plate, for instance, is expected out with such an issue soon.

On the other hand, convertible bond offerings will probably not be resumed for some time. Although some very successful offerings of this sort were made in the spring and last year, particularly by the railroads and the steel companies, this type of offering was losing its popularity in the summer and the recent stock market break gave the convertible bond at least a temporary quietus. The Bethlehem Steel offering, for instance, cost the underwriters plenty. They bought it from the company around 98, offered it around 100, and sold only about $2,000,000. The remaining $48,000,000-odd are now being re-offered at 95½. The story is reminiscent of the punishment a National City syndicate took early this year on an offering of New York City stock, except that in the Bethlehem case it was a fall in the stock market instead of in a bond market which undid the underwriters' calculations.

For the time being at least, only the highest grade of bond offerings are expected. This is because only high-grade, or "money," bonds have resisted the recent decline. Even if business is going into a slow further recession of indefinite extent, such offerings can continue. Such a prospect falls along the classical pattern of rising bond prices and falling commodity prices. On the other hand, common stock offerings, which had been rising up to the summer in proportion to the total of offerings, are expected to be conspicuous by their absence until such time as share prices definitely resume the uptrend and talk of bear markets comes to an end.

Connection With Business

The quietness of the new issues market has been widely cited as one source of the current business recession. The heavy volume of refundings in the last two years was no stimulus to business, but merely an economy on the part of corporate debtors.

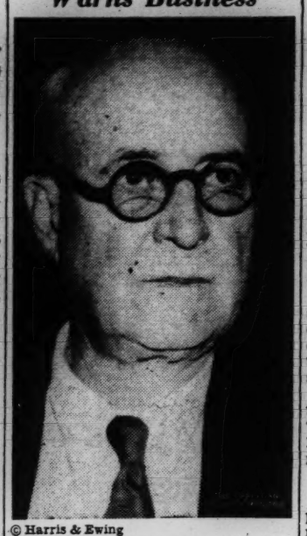
The real stimulus is in the "new money" offerings, proceeds to be used for additions and betterments, and while these offerings have been running this year as much as 100 per cent above last year, they do not begin to compare with those of the nineteen-twenties. Bona fide new money offerings in those years, after allowance for re-financing, inter-corporate debt readjustments, and the like, have been estimated at around $2,000,000,000 a year. The present year will do well to reach one third of this figure. On the other hand it has been pointed out that commercial loans in the nineteen-twenties were on the downtrend, whereas in the past year they have increased by perhaps as much as $1,500,000,000. Whether, however, this figure can legitimately be added to the figure of new money bond and stock exchange offerings to give a total of money going into industrial expansion, is debatable.

For the time being, at least, the direct sale of large security blocks by industrial borrowers to insurance companies does not seem to be occurring.

The New York Times figured bond and stock offerings in September at only $43,000,000, the lowest for any month since November, 1933, and the lowest for any September since at least 1927. The Journal of Commerce figured the total at $70,000,000, the lowest since September 1934. Corporate issues alone (stocks and bonds, not counting tax-exempts, foreigns, etc.) were tabulated by the Journal of commerce as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	1937	1936
January	158	258
February	309	140
March	234	332
April	89	783
May	117	192
June	288	548
July	141	484
August	46	346
September	34	190
October	---	355
November	---	317
December	---	463
	1,416	4,210

Warns Business



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W. A. Ayres

Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Warns Business Not to Use the New Tydings-Miller Law to Boost Prices Too High. He Said the Commission Would Invoke Its Anti-Trust Powers "Promptly" in Event the Law Was Abused

Federal Experts Say Business Not In Serious Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Government experts just can't believe that the United States, with an expected national income this year of $70,000,000,000 and industrial production now indexed at 113 can face a very long or very serious business slump.

This is irrespective of and contrary to whatever the stock market may show to the contrary in falling prices. The most federal experts will admit is that there may and very possibly will be temporary recession of 6 to 9 months' duration. After that they feel that the favorable fundamental factors that they insist exist in business now will take hold again.

That the stock market and industrial slump are immediately serious they admit, but these are not thought to be permanently disturbing unless the fall in stocks should feed upon itself and produce hysteria. That this prospect is unlikely is evident by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is going ahead with the balancing of the budget.

Best thought here is that it would be a mistake to underestimate the new determination that has come into administration officials to carry through this long promised achievement.

A balanced budget is a definitely deflationary step. Assuming that the gap between expenditures and income were closed, it would mean withdrawing $2,500,000,000 from the stream of purchasing power either by reduced federal activity or higher taxes.

Undoubtedly this would affect business, and might affect some business adversely, although on the whole business has been demanding the step and would gain confidence by it. The Government at any rate shows no signs of stepping into the present situation with more pump-priming activity.

It is the long-delayed revival which is looked to by government experts as a hope for business assistance ultimately. There are years of accumulated housing shortages on one hand, and a big national income and surplus funds on the other.

High costs are the chief barrier between the buyer and the builder, and government experts are not above hinting that a temporary recession might have a salutary effect in bringing costs into line. One hears it frequently said here also that the upward advance of business at the start of the year was too sharp to last, and that it is better to have it slow down into a normal healthy advance later, than to develop into another boom.

Bethlehem Steel Offers Debentures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking group is offering $46,003,300 of 3½ per cent convertible debentures, due 1952, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at 95½. These represent the unsubscribed part of the $48,000,000 issue, offered to stockholders of record Sept. 8. Rights to subscribe expired Oct. 1.

The debentures are convertible on or before Oct. 1, 1942, at the rate of $110 for each share of common, thereafter before Oct. 1, 1947, at the rate of $115 a share for each share of common and thereafter on or before April 1, 1952, at the rate of $120 a share. Proceeds will be used to pay $10,000,000 of promissory notes and for additional working capital.

The banking group is headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and includes Edward B. Smith & Co., the Mellon Securities Company, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; the First Boston Corporation, J. & W. Seligman & Co. and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

Newfoundland's Revenue Increases in Quarter

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland (CP)—A financial statement issued by Finance Commissioner J. H. Pension of Newfoundland's Commission of Government showed the island's revenue had increased $383,223 during the first quarter of the fiscal year, compared with 1936.

September revenue showed a jump of $120,104 compared with September, last year, the report showed. Customs duties during the month were greater by $98,951, while the customs increase for the quarter totalled $263,809.

Total revenue for the quarter beginning July 1 was $3,104,015, while expenditure during the same period reached $3,507,270.

Simpson Dropped By the SEC; Was Economic Adviser

WASHINGTON (AP) — Kemper Simpson announces that he has been "let out" as economic advisor to the Securities Commission, which he declared had failed to exercise powers which would have lessened the severity of the recent stock market decline.

In a statement to newsmen, he asserted that in three years with the commission he had done what he could to have the agency "restrain the recurrence of undue speculative activity."

Although saying he did not blame the commission entirely for the "boom" in stock prices in 1935 and 1936 nor the recent reaction in the market, Mr. Simpson added:

Hits Commission

"If the commission had used its powers and influences properly that reaction would certainly have been less severe."

"It does not seem entirely fair," he continued, "to pass the buck by stating that buyers of securities are fools that could not have been saved from their folly."

William O. Douglas, new chairman of the commission, asserted recently that the commission could not "save a fool from his folly."

Pacing his office in the commission building, Mr. Simpson said he probably would "go into teaching or be an investment counsel."

A native of Chattanooga, he came to the commission in 1934. He recently had been working on an inquiry regarding the effect of margin speculation on traders, brokers and other persons.

Shortly after Mr. Simpson talked with reporters, the securities commission announced it had abolished the position of economic advisor.

The commission appointed C. R. Smith, a native of California, acting director of its public utilities division, succeeding W. C. Gillman, who resigned recently.

Mr. Smith had been chief of the commission's oil and gas section. To this position, the commission appointed John T. Kenney of San Francisco.

Another appointment put George O. Spencer of Augusta, Maine, into the assistant directorship of the public utilities division.

Mr. Spencer formerly had held a subordinate position in the division.

Leslie T. Fournier, a native of Ontario, Canda, and a former assistant professor at Princeton, was appointed a public utilities analyst.

In his statement, Mr. Simpson reviewed many commission activities, and said the agency had compromised in drafting requirements for registering securities.

Made Compromise

"In order to induce corporations to register (securities)," Mr. Simpson said, the commission "made significant compromise with the clear and unmistakable statement of the whole truth, which the spirit of the securities act calls for and which the Federal Trade Commission had earlier insisted on.

"Those who sponsored this compromise argued that the original registration statements called for too many details. But along with the elimination of such details went much that was essential.

"Thus, a corporation with a skeleton in its closet was able to refund at lower rates of interest without even giving the public a good look inside."

As a result, Simpson said, many bondholders "found themselves with only part of their former income and with but part-truths about their securities."

He asserted the commission's "indecision" on proposals to outlaw market "pegging" and "fixing" was "both unfair to the investor and to the street."

Mr. Simpson said that he and others "tried our best to induce the commission to reduce some of the unnecessary speculative trading on the floor of the exchange and to curb unnecessary dealings in the market not connected with exchanges."

Give Credit

Although saying the Federal Reserve Board deserves much credit for its handling of margin requirements, he added that the securities commission might have "used its influence with the board" to tighten margin requirements as the security market climbed higher.

Mr. Simpson said, however, that this control would be effective only in a bull market.

He charged that the commission never had shown any real interest "in gathering a staff of competent men who are primarily interested in reasonable, but efficient, administration."

Asked whether the commission had considered him "too radical," Mr. Simpson replied: "I am not a radical. In fact, I am very conservative."

Yields of Feed Crops to Be Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Combined yield of the three major feed crops, hay, corn and oats, is expected to amount to 174,000,000 tons this year, compared with 126,000,000 tons last year, an increase of 38.1 per cent, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. In addition, the condition of pastures is considerably better than a year ago.

The condition as of Sept. 1 was estimated at 68 per cent of normal as against only 40 per cent last year. This increase in the feed supply will promote the raising of more livestock, which will eventually result in a larger supply of meat and a lower price level, it is figured.

Commercial Chemical Co.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Commercial Chemical Co. of Tennessee announced it will redeem Nov. 1, 1937, at principal amount and accrued interest, all its 10-year debenture 6 per cent gold bonds due 1942. Payment will be made at Manhattan Savings Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.

'Statistical' Position of Most Commodities Drops Sharply

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Recent declines in the commodity markets here have been overshadowed only by the more spectacular stock market shake-out. Since April the Dow-Jones industrial index has declined by about 23 per cent and the New York Times stock index by about 25 per cent; but cotton, at 8.30 cents, is down 43 per cent, copper at 12 cents was down 30 per cent last week, rubber at 18 cents is down 33 per cent, and Moody's index of 15 staple commodities, at 186, is down 19 per cent.

The "statistical" position of most commodities has deteriorated sharply in the last five months. Around April first visible inventories of nearly every basic indutrial commodity had dropped to spectacularly low levels. Since then production has increased, consumption has decreased, and inventories have risen. World inventories of copper, for example, have risen every month, from 283,360 tons on April 1 to 328,610 tons on Sept. 1. Rubber, tin, lead, zinc, cocoa, hides, and other leading commodities on hand have increased through strikingly similar causes.

Over-Estimation

It now appears that producers over-estimated their markets to some extent. World copper producers agreed last week to re-impose restrictions, which were entirely lifted on January 14. When the International Rubber Regulation Committee met last week there was some expectation in the trade that a cut-back from the 90 per cent allowable production would be made for early 1938, and though no action was taken it may yet be, as the committee last spring decided to meet whenever circumstances seemed to require.

The good 12 to 14 cent price for cotton last winter and spring led to the largest planting in several years, though the bumper 16,000,000-bale crop was for the most part the work of Mother Nature. Wheat growers are evidently about to make the same mistake, for a bumper (850,000,000-bushel) crop this summer had the fortune to come at a time when foreign crops were short; the American price did not descend below a dollar, and so now the report is that winter wheat sowings are nearly equal to last year's 52,000,000 acres, which was a record; which means that next year may see another big crop descending on a weakened price structure.

On the other hand consumers, or processors, have even more obviously miscaluculated. Incorrigible skeptics felt last spring that there must be some advance buying going on as basic commodity prices skyrocketed, and so it now appears there was.

It now appears that a good deal of what was reported as "consumption" was merely delivery to processors, who were accumulating copper at 17 cents, cotton at 14 cents, rubber at 27 cents, and cocoa at 13 cents, against possible higher prices. (Incidentally there might be something for price speculators in the fact that cocoa prices boomed several months before most other prices, and then started to collapse in February, two months before the general price collapse in commodities began; silver used to be considered the bell-wether of price movements.) The best that orthodox economists seem able to think of as solution to this problem is that inventory statistics, which now cover only inventories in the hands of primary producers, should be enlarged to include those speculatively held in the hands of processors.

Raises Questions

This rapid change raises a number of questions—some immediate and practical, others more academic and far-reaching.

The practical question of course is whether the decline of the last six months has run its course. Nobody knows. There is no standard to go by. The nineteen-twenties were a period of Augustan calm in commodity prices, but despite all the talk of managed money and stable commodity prices the nineteen-thirties bid fair to go down on the record as a decade of extravagant guesses and wild price swings. There remain the long-term possibilities now telescoped into the one word "inflation," and on the other hand the long-term possibilities customarily expressed in the price-chart showing for the nineteenth century the down-swing from the Napoleonic wars to the Civil War, and from the Civil War to the World War, carrying the implication that prices are still in a long-term down-swing which will not be reversed until the next world war in the nineteen-fifties or sixties.

Short of this is the fact that President Roosevelt implied in 1933 fireside chats ("do it we will") that prices would be lifted to 1926 levels but as they have approached that level people have turned against the high cost of living. Then there is the calculation that, on a gold basis, commodities are at a new all-time low. To which the answer is that the price of gold in four of the last seven centuries has been in a steady uptrend in relation to the price of other commodities, and may still be.

Then there is the argument that the recent increase in inventories will soon reach an end through restriction of production; but this argument overlooks the slowness with which all restriction programs take effect. It takes three months for copper restriction to appear in refined copper output; at least this length of time for quota changes in rubber to be effective in trade channels; and a year for control programs in cotton, wheat, and other farm commodities to go into effect.

Pork Prices High

The price of pork, lone star in the "higher-than-last-year" group now, is still registering the drought of last year and its effect of the 1936 corn crop. Then there is the "cost-of-production" argument—that the average cost of producing copper is 10 cents, so 12 cents should be a bottom price. This argument has been applied to other commodities as well as copper and is one of the quickest and easiest ways of losing money yet invented.

The gist of the matter is that there is no way of knowing whether commodities have reached the bottom, plenty of arguments to prove that they have and they haven't and no yardstick whatsoever as to the commodity value of the dollar. The only way in which a speculator can make money in commodities, or a processor protect himself against unexpected movements in the value of the inventory he deals in, is to keep his eyes, his ears, and his pores open, and guess how people—i. e., purchasing agents, traders, sales managers, etc.—are going to feel. In short, the price of commodities, by and large, is a matter of business mood.

The more academic and far-reaching question is, of course, what can be done about this complete uncertainty as to the future buying power of the dollar in staple commodities. The fashionable answer is money management, but the essential difficulties in this answer are beginning to appear as, fortunately, money management is having a practical test. If there is anything in it, it should appear shortly, and if not, that should appear also.

Unfortunately Wall Street, which embodies the most concise knowledge of prices in the country—the term is virtually a synonym for fashionable financial opinion—is primarily preoccupied in guessing prices, and only faintly, on its most intellectually adventurous fringes, interested in an effort to stabilize prices and economize on the effort that now goes into mutual wariness on the part of buyers and sellers.

Steel Scrap Down

Scrap steel is down around $17.50, from a high this year of around $22. It is still one of our most sensitive commodities, and still highly regarded in Wall Street not as a sign of what is but as a harbinger of what will be. In the summer of 1936 scrap steel took a sudden upturn from $14 to $19, which was followed by six to nine months of rising share prices. Perhaps this is a sign. But the important thing about the business cycle, now so much again in discussion, is not the discovery of some empirical guide to the future action of the stock market or of commodity prices. What the vast majority of financially unsophisticated Americans want, and what neither Wall Street nor Washington seems interested in giving them, is some cure for this uncertainty over prices. Wall Street is chiefly interested in calling the turn, Washington in calling the votes. The net result is a tongue-in-cheek adherence to money management theories which nobody who has ever traded over 50 shares in a bear market really believes in.

Theoretically, the credit structure is now based on the "reserves" of the banking system; but these "reserves" have become so plastic and so dependent on official whim that they mean precisely nothing. Meantime commodity inventories, which are true reserves for a commodity-using economy, must move high and low before they turn sentiment. A scheme, trick, device, plan, or panacea is called for which would gear commodity inventories to the credit structure, so that, automatically, when commodities are tight and scarce, credit should be tight, and the moment the tightness in commodities relaxes, as it has been doing for the past five or six months, not only should credit relax, but actual spending should be produced. The situation calls for a breath-taking idea. Nothing less should rate.

Georgia Banker Says 'High Hatting' And Short Hours Now Out of Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"High hats," are not such a good costume for bankers nowadays, according to the head of one of Georgia's largest banks who went on to tell his hearers that bankers' hours, "the kind people talk about but few are able to keep," are a drawback to business.

Speaking at a meeting of the Kentucky Bankers Association, Robert Strickland, president of the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, declared abolition of the old conception of bankers' hours "would be a real asset in earning power."

"Do you know any reason why a bank shouldn't be open all day?" he asked in his address on "Banking—Is It a Business?"

"You can see a personal loan company and a finance company any afternoon until five, Saturdays included," he added. "That's radical, but there's serious ground to believe that abolition of the old conception of bankers' hours and a more constant availability for business would be a real asset in earning power and public relations."

Bankers, Mr. Strickland remarked later, "might have worn high hats one time, but it's exceedingly poor costume now."

At another point he said, that "artificial phenomena of Government lending agencies" had complicated the competitive trends in banking. "Initially," he went on, most of it (federal lending) was needed" by a "sorely beset banking structure," but he declared that "much unsound Government lending continues" and that "public adventures into the field of commercial bank lending, where banks have been ready to care for the demand, are unsupported by any sound reason other than the new political philosophy of an all powerful, centralized, paternalistic Government."

Experts Carefully Watching Actions Of Stock Market

A September tumble in the stock market giving share prices their worst setback in four years! What does it mean? The following is the first of three articles interpreting what has happened.

NEW YORK (AP)—The staggering shrinkage of some $10,000,000,000 in the total quoted value of securities listed in the stock exchange since August has set Wall Street and Washington experts anxiously to re-examining the course of recovery.

It was no secret the curve of business volumes, after tending pretty steadily upward for some time, had leveled off since spring. The well-known fact that periods of leveling off, and even temporary setbacks, normally mark the course of recovery, had left business analysts fairly complacent.

Then came the drastic slump in Wall Street. Paper profits went glimmering as stocks like U. S. Steel tumbled $3 or $4 day after day. Mystification and consternation spread. War scares, European selling, and bear raids were discussed.

Selling Appeared Stemmed

The selling appeared stemmed, at least for the time being, by the end of September, and business barometers well above a year ago were read and re-read hopefully.

It was noted that at the end of September the volume of freight rumbling over the nation's railways was the largest in seven years. Could business be bad? Obviously it was big.

The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity, seasonally adjusted and calculated on six major factors—automobile, steel and electric power production, cotton mill activity, residential building and freight movement—stood at 102 per cent of the average for 1929 and 1930. This was well above the 96.4 per cent at the end of September last year, although it was off a good bit from the recovery peak of 108.6 per cent touched last May.

But stock prices, measured by averages of representative issues, had tumbled to the lowest since 1935. In the short period between Aug. 14 and Sept. 15, the Associated Press average of 60 shares dropped from $70.60 to $53.70, a shrinkage of 24 per cent.

Explanations Complex

What caused it? Brokers were harassed by perplexed and truculent customers all over the country. Pat answers were lacking.

Explanations are still various and complex. Many economists and experts say that to get anything like a clear picture, it is necessary to go back a year and view the problem in perspective.

In late 1936 and early 1937, prices generally were rising rapidly. There was talk of boom and inflation. The Federal Reserve Board had moved to curtail potential credit supply. Chairman Landis of the S. E. C. and President Gay of the stock exchange warned against a repetition of the excesses of 1929. Last spring President Roosevelt publicly expressed the opinion price increases in some products had been excessive.

Washington economists point out there has been a change in the character of government spending, that pump priming is no longer stressed, that the emphasis is now on necessary relief and long-lived projects. Only last week, President Roosevelt spoke of a balanced budget for the 1938-39 fiscal year.

Particularly significant, as some see it, is the fact that the Treasury has been curtailing borrowing from banks for several months. When the Treasury borrows from banks and spends, the money comes back to the banks as deposits. Since 90 per cent of our business is done by bank checks, the money supply is in effect increased.

Program Shifted

Thus, the new deal's program of managing recovery appears to have shifted from the potent stimulants of its earlier years. Credit has been left cheap—in fact a recent effort was made to make it still more available by cutting rates at which banks may borrow from the federal reserve—but money is being pushed out by Washington more sparingly and in a different manner.

The stock market reached peaks earlier this year pretty much in a boomtime state of mind. Perhaps it went too high. At least it has had a sharp setback.

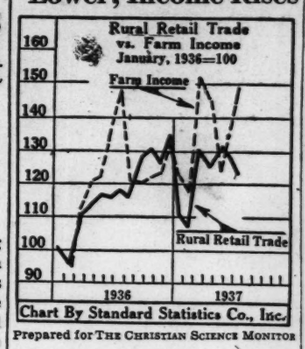
Last March 15, when prices and wages had been advancing and there was uneasiness in some quarters as to what was happening to the national economy, Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board warned, "the upward spiral of wages and prices into inflationary price levels can be as disastrous as the downward spiral of deflation." He said wage increases should be of a nature to increase production and consumption through increased purchasing power, and the cure for increased prices is increased production.

Since May there has been a decrease in production. Some say this was to have been expected in view of the boomlike surge earlier, a natural readjustment. Many business men complain government interference is hampering natural expansion, while government spokesmen insist controls against monopolistic practices and other evils are necessary and are hastening sound recovery.

What has hit the stock market as hard as anything, a number of Wall Street experts say, is the fact that with higher wage and material costs, profit margins have narrowed. They point to the railroads. In August, latest month for which reports are available, they took in $9,000,000 more in gross revenues than a year previously, but after operating expenses were paid, they had $14,000,000 less than in the same month of 1936.

(Tomorrow—The New Deal Trend Away from "Pump Priming.")

Rural Retail Trade Lower; Income Rises



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The correlation of rural retail trade totals and farm income from Jan. 1, 1936, to date is shown on the chart.

August Home Loan Total Shows Gain Of 22 P. C. Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—New home mortgage loans made during August totaled $68,539,000, an increase of 22 per cent as compared with $56,134,000 in August, 1936, reports the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Of the aggregate, $23,584,000 was for the purchase of homes; $19,473,000 for construction of new dwellings; $14,746,000 for refinancing; $4,507,000 for reconditioning homes; and $6,229,000 for other purposes.

State-chartered building and loan association members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System increased their total new mortgage loans for all purposes 29 per cent in August as compared with the same month last year, the monthly figures being $30,692,000 for August this year and $23,871,000 for last year. New loans written by federal savings and loan associations in the country aggregated $27,220,000, a 26 per cent increase from the figure of $21,571,000 in August, 1936.

Non-member state-chartered building and loan associations made total new loans amounting to $10,627,000 in August as compared with $10,692,000 a year ago.

The district of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, embracing Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia, led all other Federal Home Loan Bank Districts in the increase in August lending over August, 1936, with a 48 per cent jump.

The board's figures, compiled by its Division of Research and Statistics, cover the new lending activities of all of the active associations in the United States. Those associations which are inactive for various reasons are not included in the monthly survey of the board.

The August compilation revealed that total new loans made by active associations were 5 per cent under the July figures for this year. New lending of these thrift and home-financing institutions continues to hold up well despite the drop in construction in most parts of the country.

Maine Potato Growers Veto Marketing Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces that growers in three of four late potato producing areas had voted favorably on a proposed marketing agreement program, on the basis of preliminary returns. The AAA said 13,992 growers voted.

More than three-fourths of the producers in three of the areas voted for the program in a referendum conducted between September 13 and 25, the incomplete returns showed.

Maine producers included in the fourth area disapproved the program, Maine growers casting a vote of 660 against to 516 in favor of the plan.

AAA officials said the results paved the way for orders making the proposed program binding upon all handlers of potatoes in the three areas which approved the agreements. They said an order cannot be issued in Maine because of the adverse vote there.

Growers in the North Central area which includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Red River Valley in North Dakota voted 92 per cent for the marketing agreements.

Eighty per cent of the Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming producers who voted and 69 per cent of producers voting in the Idaho area favored the program.

AAA officials said they planned to meet in Chicago this week with representatives of growers and handlers to work out details of the proposed program.

Cons. Edison Co. Debentures Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consolidated Edison Company of New York has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposal to issue $80,000,000 of debentures.

The company said $60,000,000 would be used to retire that amount of 20-year 4½ per cent gold debenture bonds, issued by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. These securities, due June 1, 1951, are to be redeemed next Dec. 1 at 105 per cent and accrued interest.

The remainder of the proceeds is to be earmarked for reimbursing the company's treasury for capital expenditures.

The new securities will be in the amounts of $40,000,000 of 15-year debentures, due in 1952, and $40,000,000 of 25-year debentures, due in 1962. The interest rate is to be determined later. Morgan, Stanley & Co. was named head of the underwriting group.

Erratic Prices For Raw Cotton Rule Cloth Mart

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Weak and erratic prices for raw cotton again proved the undoing of constructive progress in cotton gray goods markets during the last week. There was buying interest shown in several quarters of the gray goods district, but doubt concerning the holding power of present raw material values again held buyers inactive.

There were many rumors, based on private crop reports, that the Government cotton crop estimate, due this week, is likely to show a further increase in probable production, and some trade authorities thought that any considerable further increase above the 16,000,000-bale mark might bring on another decline in cotton futures, with consequent unsettlement of cotton gray goods values.

Even though cotton future markets now stand virtually at the eight-cent level as compared with the Government offer to lend nine cents a pound on tenderable cotton of middling grade or better, some believed that the Government's cotton loan policy is so unfavorably regarded by the cotton farmers and so hedged about with uncertainties relative to government parity payments and the Government requirements concerning next year's planting, that it is quite possible for cotton futures to decline substantially, even from the present figure, if the new government crop estimate should prove bearish.

Eventually, of course, it is generally admitted that the Government loans at nine cents will exert their influence in pegging prices at not very far below that figure. Therefore, present gray goods quotations are looked upon as intrinsically cheap. But buyers just can't seem to pluck up courage enough to cover their normal requirements until raw cotton markets settle down.

Operators with long experience in gray goods markets point out that present print cloth prices, when due allowance is made for the change in monetary standards, are cheaper than they have ever been in the history of the cotton industry. Figured on the basis of the old gold dollar, the key constructions in the print cloth list are selling equivalent to less than three cents for 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s, less than four cents for 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares, and around three cents for 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s, yet buyers have been showing hesitation lest there be further declines from those levels.

Actually there was not much dealing put through last week outside of odd lots picked up at second hand. First-hand quotations held nominally unchanged on print cloths, with occasional weakening on certain of the sheeting numbers. The amount of business done was not enough to talk about, but the price-cutting at resale was enough to give a weak undertone to the market, which didn't encourage buying.

Heavy goods such as osnaburgs, drills and twills were moving in a limited way at fairly firm prices. Makers of fertilizer bags covered to some extent on osnaburgs, and other bag makers were successful in hammering down some of the sheeting constructions.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,750,000
Previous day	631,220
1937 vol. to date	302,283,093
1936 vol. to date	359,733,188

Stocks Continue To Drop Sharply; Market Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Props were pulled from under the stock market today and leading issues tumbled 1 to 6 points. A few were off as much as 12. New lows for the year or longer were widely distributed.

Dealings, lively at the start, slowed later when mild support appeared, but volume picked up again near the final hour and quotations again slanted downward. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,750,000 shares.

Touching off the early relapse, brokers said, where rumors filtering through Wall Street the President, in the final important speech of his western tour at Chicago, would paint a gloomy picture of world political and war conditions and stress the threat of their dangers to the United States.

Urges Sanctity of Treaties

In the Chief Executive's talk, made some two hours after the start of trading here, it was noted aggressive nations were bitterly arraigned and the country warned that "while America is determined to stay out of war, it will not remain aloof" to efforts to maintain "the sanctity of international treaties."

Aggravating the market's gloom, it was added, was failure of the list to follow through on its last week's rally; lessening of confidence regarding near-by resumption of business improvement on a large scale; weakening of foreign markets; heavier offerings of American securities from abroad; and the growing belief Congress will be convened in special session to enact further New Deal legislation which the financial sector views with skepticism.

Steels, motors, coppers, farm implements and numerous miscellaneous issues were in the van of the decline. Rails and utilities were more resistant than others.

Conspicuous losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, Inland Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, American Metal, Allied Chemical, du Pont, General Electric, Westinghouse, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Loew's, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Crown Cork, Allis Chalmers, J. C. Penney, Standard Oil of N. J., Socony Vacuum, Texas Corp., N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber and Goodyear.

The bond market quit the recovery trail today and sagged fractions to around 3 points under sustained selling. Yesterday's late indecisiveness became a broad decline with railroad obligations leading the retreat.

Settlement of the rail wage negotiations with a resulting boost in operating costs tended to darken the carrier outlook, in the opinion of many observers.

Alleghany 5s of 1950 dropped around 3 points at one time and Erie 5s, Rock Island 4s, Southern Railway 4s, and Great Northern 4s were off a point or more while many other leading issues sagged fractions.

Industrial and utility obligations came under fire with losses ranging up to a point or so.

Such issues as Studebaker 6s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s dropped fractions to a point. A few scattered issues were resistant and pushed up minor fractions.

Foreign dollar loans were quiet and lower. Japanese governments dipped a point or so and South American obligations sagged. German and Italian issues were inactive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Early losses were widely extended as the curb market went into the final hour today. Stocks fell fractions to three or more points on moderate volume. Sharp breaks on small trades were common.

Higher priced specialties and metal shares led the decline. Aluminum Company broke more than six points and Newmont Mining slumped around five at one time. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and Gulf Oil dropped around two points.

Losing around a point were McWilliams Dredging, Creole Petroleum, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pan American Airways and Northern States Power "A."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95¼	$4.95¼	$4.95¼	$4.8397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅛	4.95⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0329	.0330¼	*	$
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684¾	.1695	
Switz'l'd—franc	.2298	.2299	$	
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526	
Germany—mark	.4014	.4015	.4033	
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5529½	*	
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2555	.4537	
Norway—krone	.2489	.2490	.4537	
Denmark—krone	.2211	.2212	.4537	
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267	
Geece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091	.0220	
Austria—schilling	.1887½	.1884	.2382	
Czech'via—crown	.0350¾	.0350¾	*	
Finland—finm'k	.02193⅝	.02193⅝	.0426	
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977	.2961	
Poland—zloty	.1892½	.1892½	.1899	
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451	.0748	
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101	
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.02	.0298	
South America				
Argentine—peso¶	.3005	.3010	.7187	
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0625	.2025	
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060	
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740	
Uruguay—peso	z.5000	z.5850	1.7510	
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2888	.2883	.8440	
India—rupee	.3741	.3737	.6180	
Java—florin	.5550	.5555	.6806	
Hong Kong—dol	.3107	.3099	*	
Shanghai—dol	z.2973	z.2950	*	
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5820	.9613	
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000	
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931	
Mexico	...	...	...	
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. zNominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	43½	43½	43½	
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	65½	65	65	
22⅜	12¼	Adams Exp (.30g)	36	12⅝	11½	11½	—1
58⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	4	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
4⅝	1¾	Advance Rumely	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
80¼	60	Air Reduction (1a)	9	63	60	60¼	—3¼
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	26	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	46	12⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
5⅜	1⅝	Alleghany	36	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	2	20	19⅛	20	Oct 2
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	20	17½	17½	—2¾
59	14⅛	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	20	18¾	20	Oct 2
52½	17¾	Alleg pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 2
45⅝	24⅞	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	7	25	23	23	—2⅛
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	14	12⅛	11	11	—1⅝
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	14	189	180	180	—15
17⅛	14	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14	14	14	
33⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	54	12½	11½	11½	—1⅛
85	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	65	65	65	Sep 30
83½	52¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	72	53¼	48⅛	49½	—4¾
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	17½	16½	16½	—1½
11⅝	6½	Amal Leather	11	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
52¼	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	32	32	32	—2
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	15	74	73	73	—2
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	3	75¾	73¾	73¾	—3
41⅝	17¾	Am Bank Note (3¾g)	4	18½	17½	17½	—1½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	1	45	45	45	—2¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	18	97¾	95¼	94¼	—4½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	— ½
71	26	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	7	30¼	27	27	—4½
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	53	53	53	—2
33¾	22½	Am Ch & Chem (1g)	19	22¼	21½	21½	—2
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	94	92½	92½	—2¼
23⅝	9	Am Colortype	3	10	9½	9½	— ½
30¾	15½	Am Coml Alcohol	10	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1¼
33⅝	19	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	4	19¼	19	19¼	— ¼
13½	4⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
17	7	Am European	2	7	7	7	Oct 4
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	53	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	14	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	—1⅞
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	16	31	31	31	—1½
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	23	13¼	12	12¼	—1⅝
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	13	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	26	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	11	32½	32½	32½	+1
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	31	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	19¼	19	19	— ½
17¾	9⅜	Am International	13	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	25	27½	23⅝	25	—3
125	81	Am Locomotive pf	13	83½	82⅜	82⅜	— ¼
29⅜	14⅞	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	11	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
13⅝	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	11	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	—1
86¼	68¾	Am Metal (¾g)	18	36½	35¼	36	—2½
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	6¾	Am Power & Light	43	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¾
87⅛	45⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	50	46	46	—3½
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	40	40	40	—3¼
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	135	14⅛	13⅜	13½	— ¾
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	59	29⅞	28¼	28½	—2
101⅝	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	88½	87¼	87¼	—2¾
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅞
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)	8	19⅛	18	18	—2
105¾	67⅛	Am Smelt & R (4g)	98	67½	61	63¼	—5⅜
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	+ ⅛
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	50	50	— ¼
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	26	35⅛	32½	32½	—3⅜
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
56⅞	35	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	34⅞	33	33	—2
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
187	156¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	47	161⅜	157½	158¼	—3⅝
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	75	74¼	74¼	—2¼
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	77⅛	75½	75½	—2
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137½	137½	137½	—1½
20⅛	8⅛	Am Type Founders	17	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
29½	13¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	54	13½	12⅝	12¾	—1⅜
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Sep 29
14⅜	6⅝	Am Woolen	32	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	3	48	47¼	47¼	—1¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	50	9¼	7¾	8½	— ⅞
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	45	42¼	42¼	—3¾
69½	36¼	Anaconda (1¼g)	246	37⅜	34¾	36	—2⅝
97	51	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	52½	50	50	—3
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	10	20⅛	19	19	—1
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	5	5	5	
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	4	39¼	38½	38½	—1
111	101½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	—3
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	83	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	75¾	75½	75½	— ½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	45¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	16	45¼	43¼	43¾	—2¾
16¼	8⅜	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅞
17⅜	5⅞	Artkom	8	6⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅞
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	16	12½	11	11⅛	—1¾
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	— ½
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	39	56¼	52	54	—2¼
104	87½	Atchison pf (5)	2	87	83½	83½	—4½
55½	31⅛	Atl Coast Line	9	36	32	32	—4⅜
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8½	8	Sep 29
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	Oct 1
37	22½	Atl Refining (1)	29	23	22½	22½	— ⅞
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	103	102¼	102¼	— ¾
18½	12¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	30	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
52⅜	46½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	49¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	60	60	60	—2
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	6	12½	12	12	— ¾
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	17	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
B							
23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	52	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅝
40½	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	86	17	15⅝	16	—1¾
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	21⅜	20½	20½	—2
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Oct 4
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	14	19⅞	19	19	—1¼
32	15	Barker Bros	3	18	16½	16½	—1½
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	87	18	16¾	16¾	—1¼
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	3	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	—8⅛
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅞
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	8	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	7	46⅛	46	46	— ½
105½	65⅛	Beth Steel (2½g)	150	65¾	61⅝	63½	—3¾
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	104	104	104	—3½
69¾	41½	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	40	40	40	—1½
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	7	21	20	20	—1⅛
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	24	15⅝	15	15	—1¼
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	23½	22⅛	22⅜	—1⅜
48⅛	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	6	35	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅛
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	20	22	21⅛	21⅛	—1
50¾	36¼	Borg-Warner (2)	28	39⅝	36⅞	36⅞	—2¾
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	4	6¾	6	6	— ⅞
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	26	26	26	—2
23¼	11⅝	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	23	13¼	12	12	—1¼
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	32	33⅝	31¼	31½	—2¾
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	3	42	40	40	—2
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	6	2½	2¼	2¼	— ½
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—1½
53	9¾	Bkln-Man Tr	40	12¾	11¾	12⅛	—2¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	40	38	38	—5
52¾	24	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	7	24¼	22½	23	—1
50	39¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Oct 1
24½	11¼	Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	11¾	11	11	—1
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	14	12	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅜
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	32	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	12	6½	6	6	— ½
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	2	22	22	22	—2
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	11	40½	39¼	39¼	—2½
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	4	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	18	25½	25	25	— ⅞
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11⅛	11	11	— ½
18¼	10¾	Butler Bros (.60)	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¾
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	24⅞	24⅛	24½	— ½
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	25	4⅝	4	4	— ¾
33¾	11	Byers Co	6	13⅛	12¼	12¼	—1¼
34⅝	19⅞	Byron Jackson (1g)	6	23	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅞
C							
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	30	29¼	27	—3
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Sep 29
6⅛	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	15	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅝	Calumet & H (1.10g)	43	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	22	Campbell Wy (1)	4	23	21½	21½	—2
38¼	14⅛	Can Dry Ginger Ale	15	15⅝	14½	14½	—1¼
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	36	9⅜	9	9	— ½
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	40	40	40	Sep 30
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	9¼	8¾	8¾	Sep 28
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
9½	5	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	2	5	5	5	
132¾	126	Case (JI) (6g)	22	127½	122½	123	—6
190	71	Caterpil Trac (2½g)	15	73	71	71	—3
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅜	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	25	29⅛	28	28	—1⅜
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Sep 30
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	8	32½	30½	30½	—2
39¼	29¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30⅜	30	30	
12⅜	4	Cent Fdy	25	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ⅜
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	10	16½	16	16	— ½
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	8¼	7½	7½	—1½
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
86⅝	49	Cerro de Pasco (4)	25	56¼	51⅜	51⅜	—6⅜
23⅝	7½	Certain-teed	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	6	46½	43	43	—3½
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	12	12	12	Oct 1
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	45	41	39¼	39½	—2½
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	Sep 30
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	5	49¾	48⅜	48⅜	—4½
4¾	1⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 27
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4	4	— ⅞
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7	7	7	— ¾
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	2	6½	6½	6½	— ½
32	18	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 4
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	35	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
33	15¼	Chi Pneu T	17	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	36½	36½	36½	—1½
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	8	1½	1½	1½	Oct 4
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3	3	3	— ½
10⅛	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
27½	10¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	10	10	10	— ¼
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	5	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	5¾	Childs Co	15	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
135¼	87	Chrysler (7g)	312	88	84¾	85⅜	—3⅜
21¾	14	City Ice & F (2)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
48	31⅝	Clark Equip (1.30g)	7	35⅜	33	33	—3
48½	30½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	5	35	34	34	—1
29⅞	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	17	18¾	17	17	—2
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	17	127	120	121	—9
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
25¾	13¼	Colgate-Palm (½)	29	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
62¾	35	Coll & Aik (4g)	12	36½	35	35⅛	—2¼
51⅞	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	20	19½	19½	—2
32	23⅞	Colum Br A (1.05g)	7	24¾	24	24	—1
31½	23⅝	Colum Br B (1.05g)	1	24	24	24	—1
20⅞	8¾	Colum G&El (.20g)	90	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	5	80¼	80	80	Oct 1
39½	18⅝	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	11	19	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅞
46⅛	37⅞	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	—2⅛
125¾	94	Colum Carbon (4a)	7	93	92	92	—2
69¼	47⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	30	52½	48¾	49	—4¼
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	92⅝	91⅜	91⅜	+1⅜
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	52½	49	49	—4
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	— ½
21¼	10	Coml Solv (.60)	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	1⅞	Comwlth & Sou	192	2	1⅞	2	
75⅞	41	Comwlth & So pf (3)	11	42½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
19⅛	7¼	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	
45½	27	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	12	29½	28	28	—1½
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	23	13¾	13	13⅛	— ⅞
18⅞	8⅛	Consol Cigar	1	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
49⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (1½g)	95	29⅞	28	28	—2
108	99¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	36	99¼	98½	98½	—1
5¾	2	Consol Film	11	2¼	2	2	— ¼
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	3	8½	8¼	8¼	—1
13½	6	Consol Laundries	3	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	11⅛	Consol Oil (.80a)	122	12	11⅛	11⅛	—1
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 28
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	9	4¾	4½	4½	— ½
1⅝	½	Consol Textile	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
13¼	6⅛	Consol Coal	6	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
52¾	29	Consol Coal pf	10	29	29	29	
92½	88	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—3⅛
37⅞	19¾	Container Corp (1.20)	24	20½	19¾	19¾	—1
37¾	13¼	Cont Baking A	12	14¾	13⅞	14	—1¼
5¼	2	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¼s '45-43	106.16	106.14	106.14
4 3¼s '41	106.18	196.16	106.16
2 3¼s '46-44	106.10	106.10	106.10
8 4s '54-44	111.13	111.12	111.13
4 2¾s '47-45	02.12	102.12	102.12
7 3s '48-46	104.8	104.8	104.8
3 3⅛s '49-46	104.23	104.22	104.23
3 2¾s '51-48	100.15	100.15	100.15
28 2½s '53-49	97.29	97.26	97.26
22 2¾s '54-51	99.20	99.19	99.19
1 3s '55-51	102.20	102.20	102.20
41 2⅞s '60-55	100.13	100.12	100.12
91 2¾s '59-56	99.15	99.13	99.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

7 3s '47-42	102.28	102.26	102.28
3 3s '49-44	100.12	100.12	100.12

Home Owners' Loan

14 2¾s '49-39	100.21	100.18	100.21
4 2¼s '44-42	100.17	10.017	100.17
3 3s '52-44	102.2	102.2	102.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s'48	96	96	96
16 Alleghany 5s'44	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
2 Alleghany 5s'49	71	71	71
43 Alleghany 5s'50 st	41⅛	39⅛	39⅛
176 Allis Chalmers 4s'52	104⅛	103½	103¾
41 Am & For P 5s 2030	70	70	70
13 AmIGChem 5½s'49	105¾	104⅞	105
1 Am Int 5½s'49	103	103	103
10 Am T&T 5½s'43	113⅞	113½	113½
35 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100	99¾	99⅞
2 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
22 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100¼	100	100
6 Am T Fdr cv '50	110	109½	109½
8 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105½	105	105¼
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32	32	32
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	53	53	53
11 Arm Del 4s '57	95	94	94
9 Arm Del 4s '55	95⅞	95	95
14 AT&SF 4s '95	111	110¼	110¼
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104	103⅝	103⅝
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
4 Atl&Cha Al 4½s '44	107	107	107
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	98½	98	98
3 ACL clt 4s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
12 A C Line 4½s '64	83½	82¾	82¾
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	78¼	76¼	76¼
62 B&O 1st 5s '48	121½	100	100
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	63	63½	63½
4 B&O 5s '96 P	64	62	62
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	62¼	61½	61½
1 B&O2cv 4½s '60	55	53	53
23 B&O 4s '48	94½	93	93
3 B&O 5s S W '50	84½	83¾	83¾
6 Bang&Ar 4s cv 51st	108½	108½	108½
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	117½	118
72 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅞	102	102⅛
87 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93⅞	92¾	92¾
2 BostonEdMe 5s '67	62	61¼	61¼
15 BotConMills 6½s '34	13¼	12½	12¾
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100¾	100⅝	100¾
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	72½	71	71
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93	93	93
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	67	67	67
3 Cal Pack 5s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117½	117½	117½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113	112⅞	112⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
2Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Can Pac 4s perp	90¼	90	90
3 Caro C & O 5s '38	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	83	82	82
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24	24	24
6 Cen Foundry 6s '41	108¼	106	106
6 Cen Foundry 6s '41	108¼	106	106
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	81	81	81
6 Cen Hud G&E 3¼s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	98	98	98
35 Cen Poc 5s '60	84⅞	83	83
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107	106¾	106¾
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	44	44	44
1 Cen RR NP 5s '87 reg	40	40	40
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	38	38	38
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	70	68½	68½
1 C&O 4½s '92	118	118	118
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	95¾	95¾
1 C&O rfg 6s '70 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 CB&Q 4½ '77	109½	109⅜	109½
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110½	109½	109½
17 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20½	20	20
23 Chic Ot West 4s '59	26¼	25¾	25¾
10 Chi T & L 6s '47	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	10½	10½	10½
89 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	16½	16	16
99 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5⅝	5½	5½
17 Chi&NW 6½s '36	31¼	30½	30½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
30 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	10	9¼	9½
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16	16	16
8 Chi&NW4½s 0237C	16½	16½	16½
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 CRI & P 4½s '52a ct	11½	11½	11½
24 CRI&Pac cv 4½s '60	7	6½	6½
3 C R I & P 4s '88	25½	25½	25½
2 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	13	13	13
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	12	12	12
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100	100	100
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102½	102	102
5 Childs Co 5s '43	72	71	71⅛
8 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	101	100¾	100¾
8 Cin Un Term 3½ s'71	104½	104¼	104¼
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108	108	108
1 Clear & Mahon 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
24 CCC&StL 4½s '77	84	83½	83½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	96	96	96
4 CleUnTerm 5½s '72	107	106¾	106¾
20 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	104¾	103⅞	103⅞
38 ClevUnTerm4½s77c	100½	100	100
11 Col F & I 5s '43	104	104	104
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96	96
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	93¾	94⅜
15 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104¾	104¼	104¼
5 Com'l Cred 3 s '51	97½	97	97
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	60	60	60
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	101	101	101
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105
56 Con Oil 3½s '51	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¾	102½	102½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Container Cor 6s '46	103	102½	102½
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
8 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅛	104½	104½
2 Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
62 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	43¼	39½	39½
6 Cuba RR 7½s '46	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Cuba RR 5s '52	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 DG&E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
34 D&RG 4s '36	21¼	19⅛	19⅛
1 D&RG West 5s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 D&RGWest 5s '78	15⅝	14½	14½
3 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109⅜	109⅜
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
2 Det&Mack 2d 4s '95	41	41	41
3 Duquesne 3¾s '67 B	105⅞	105	105
2 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106	105¾	105¾
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	61½	60¼	60¼
25 Erie gen lien 4s '96	72¾	72½	72½
35 Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	101¼	101¼	101½
4 Fed LAT 1st 5s'42	101	100½	100½
1 Fed L&T 5s '42 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	103⅝	97⅛	97⅛
3 Fond J&G 4s '82 ct	4	3¾	3¾
4 Francis Sug 6s '58	60¼	60	60
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105½	105½	105½
11 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	101½	101½	101½
3 Ga&Ala An 5s '45	25	25	25
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97¾	97½	97½
3 Goodrich 6s '45	102¾	102½	102¾
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104½	104½
12 Gt Nor 5s '73	105⅝	105½	105½
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Gt Nor 4¼s '77 E	100	100	100
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
55 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	115½	114⅝	114⅝
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105½	105	105
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Gulfmob&N 5½s '50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93	93	93
15 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101⅜	101	101
7 Hocking V 4½s '99	117	116⅜	116⅜
5 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120	120	120
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	58¾	58¾	58¾
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21⅝	20	20
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	67	67	67
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	63⅝	63¾	63¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	66	66	66
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51½	50	50¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	66	66	66
12 Ill Cent 4½s 60	62	61½	61½
10 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ind Un Ry 5½s '86	100	100	100
31 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅞	103½	103¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	65¼	65¼	65¼
11 Interb R Tr 6s '32	19¼	18½	18½
48 Interb RTr rfg 5s'56	62	61	61
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
13 Interlake Iron 4s '47	94	92	92
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	8½	8½	8½
33 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	29½	28	28
17 Int Hydro El 6s'44	72	71½	71½
10 Int Paper 6s '55	90¼	89½	89½
10 Int Paper 5s '47	98¼	98	98
2 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	96	96	96
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	86	86	86
1 Int T&T 4½s '39	85	85½	85½
15 Int T&T 4½s '52	58	56½	56½
10 Int T&T 5s '55	62	62	62
9 Jones&LaughSt¼s61	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 K C South 5s '50	73⅝	73	73
4 K C South 3s '50	78⅛	78	78
5 K C Term 4s '60	106¾	108½	108½
2 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ky Ind T 4½s '61	92	92	92
4 Kings Co Lt 5½s '54	112½	112½	112½
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	-02½	102½
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¼	103	103
29 Kresge Found 3½s '47	95	95	95
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
11 Lac Gas 5½s '53	64	63½	63½
13 Lac Gas 5½s '60	63	63	63
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	92¼	92½	92¼
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	37	37	37
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	35	34	34
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51½	51	51
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	45⅜	42	42
10 Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	98¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	98⅝	98½	98½
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80	79	79
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	101½	101½	101½
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96	95½	95½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88⅞	87½	88⅞
10 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101¾	101¼	101¼
14 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	30⅝	31
7 Hanhat Ry 4s '90ct	29½	29½	29½
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	93	93	93
4 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103	103	103
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	-102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	35½	35½	35½
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	22	22	22
5 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	16	15½	15½
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	61½	61	61
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	80¼	78	78
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	53	53	53
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	30½	30½	30½
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	29¼	28½	28½
24 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	31	30½	30½
1 Mo Pac 5s '772F ct	29	29	29
10 Mo Pac 5s '80H	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	31	30¼	30¼
23 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	10¾	10¼	10¼
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	21	21	21
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	99	99	99
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92½	92	92½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	87½	87½	87½
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	84½	84½	84½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	34	34	34
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	101	100¾	100¾
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¼	106	106¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s'52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 N Eng T&T 4½s'61B	120½	120¼	120¼
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	88	87½	87½
2 No Tex&M 5½s'54	47¼	46⅛	46⅛
5 No Tex&M 5s '54B	44	44	44
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	92	90½	90½
27 NYC 4½s 2013 A	82¼	81¼	81¼
30 NYC cn 4s '98	93	92⅝	92¾
16 NYC 3¾s '46	99¾	99	99
46 NYC 3¼s '52	100½	100	100
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	82	82	82
9 NYC&HR 3½s'97	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	89	89	89
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	87⅛	87¼	87¼
8 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	85	85	85
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	87¼	87	87¼
33 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	77	75	75
31 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	99¾	99	99½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100⅝	100½	100½
13 NY L&E&W 5s '51	98	98	98
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	30½	30½	30½
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	25	25	25
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	15	15	15
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	25	25	25
77 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	15¼	15	15
3 NY O & W gen 4s '55	10	9¾	9¾
1 NY Steam 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 NY Steam 5s '56	105½	105¼	105¼
6 NY Steam 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	101½	101½	101½
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	9½	9½	9½
2 NLaO Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
3 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	94½	94½	94½
8 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	17½	17	17
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116½	116½	116½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	103	103
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103	103	103
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	103½	103½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	94	94	94
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	88	88	88
28 Nor Pac 4s '97	102⅜	102¼	102¼
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71⅜	71	71
18 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111	1-32	111 1-32
24 OklahomaG&E 4s '53	99½	98¾	98¾
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106½	106	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	85¾	84¾	84¾
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99⅛	99	99⅛
6 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103	102¾	102¾
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106⅝	106	106⅝
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	99¼	99	99¼
10 Para Pict 6s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 Para Pict 3 s '47	84½	84¼	84¼
1 Parmlee T 6s '44	50	50	50
26 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101⅜	101	101¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115½	115½	115½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98	97½	97½
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	105¾	105½	105½
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	98	98
32 Pen RR 3¼s '52	100	99¼	99¼
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	118	118	118
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112½	112	112
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9	9	9
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
51 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107½	106½	106½
18 Phila Co 5s '67	97⅞	97½	97⅞
17 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
18 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	8⅛	7¾	7¾
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	20½	20½	20½
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	115	115	115
1 PCC & StL 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	93	93	93
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54½	53½	53½
60 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15½	15¾
3 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	49	48⅞	49
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	92	92	92
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	105½	105⅜	105⅜
13 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103	102½	102½
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	110	110	110
34 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90⅞	90¼	90¼
8 Republic Steel 4½s'56	92¼	92	92
7 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	57⅛	57	57
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	27½	27½	27½
4 RI Ark & La4½s'34	11½	11½	11½
7 Saguenay P&L4¼s '66	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
1 St L S 5s '50 B	18	18	18
13 St L S F 4½s '78	15½	15	15
10 St L S F 4s '50A	17	17	17
10 StL S F4s '50A ctf	15½	15½	15½
12 St L SW rfg 5s '90	24½	23	23
5 St L SW 1st 4s '89	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3 St L S W2d4s '89	48⅞	49	49
4 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	12	11¾	11¾
1 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
23 SA&A Pass 4s '43	96	95½	95½
63 Seab A L cn 4s '45	13½	12¾	12¾
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Sea A L 4s 50 ctf	20½	20½	20½
11 Sea-AlFla 6s '36A ct	7⅞	7¼	7¼
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
18 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105¼	105⅛	105¼
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100	100	100
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	76¾	76½	76¾
35 Sou Pac 4½s '81	76½	76¼	76¼
31 So Pac 4½s '69	76¾	76	76
16 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103⅜	103¼	103¼
13 So Pac clt 4s '49	85⅛	85	85⅛
21 So Pac 3¾s '46	95¾	94½	94½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87	86¼	86¾
3 South Ry 6½s '56	84	83	83
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	79	79
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	98¾	98¼	98¼
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	60	59¼	59¼
7 So Ry 4s St L '51	93½	93	93
7 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Spokane Int 5s '55	16½	16½	16½
26 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	92	89	89
6 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅛	105	105
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	84½	84½	84½
7 TRR A St L 4½s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
26 Tex Corp 3⅛s '51	104	103½	103½
1 Tilt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	93	93	93
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54½	53½	53½
60 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15½	15¾
3 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	49	48⅞	49
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	92	92	92
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	105½	105⅜	105⅜
13 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103	102½	102½
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	110	110	110
34 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90⅞	90¼	90¼
8 Republic Steel 4½s'56	92¼	92	92
7 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	57⅛	57	57
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	27½	27½	27½
4 RI Ark & La4½s'34	11½	11½	11½
7 Saguenay P&L4¼s '66	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
1 St L S 5s '50 B	18	18	18
13 St L S F 4½s '78	15½	15	15
10 St L S F 4s '50A	17	17	17
10 StL S F4s '50A ctf	15½	15½	15½
12 St L SW rfg 5s '90	24½	23	23
5 St L SW 1st 4s '89	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3 St L S W2d4s '89	48⅞	49	49
4 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	12	11¾	11¾
1 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
23 SA&A Pass 4s '43	96	95½	95½
63 Seab A L cn 4s '45	13½	12¾	12¾
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Sea A L 4s 50 ctf	20½	20½	20½
11 Sea-AlFla 6s '36A ct	7⅞	7¼	7¼
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
18 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105¼	105⅛	105¼
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100	100	100
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	76¾	76½	76¾
35 Sou Pac 4½s '81	76½	76¼	76¼
31 So Pac 4½s '69	76¾	76	76
16 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103⅜	103¼	103¼
13 So Pac clt 4s '49	85⅛	85	85⅛
21 So Pac 3¾s '46	95¾	94½	94½
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87	86¼	86¾
3 South Ry 6½s '56	84	83	83
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	79	79
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	98¾	98¼	98¼
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	60	59¼	59¼
7 So Ry 4s St L '51	93½	93	93
7 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Spokane Int 5s '55	16½	16½	16½
26 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	92	89	89
6 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅛	105	105
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	84½	84½	84½
7 TRR A St L 4½s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
26 Tex Corp 3⅛s '51	104	103½	103½
1 Tilt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	93	93

Giants and Yankees Stand Even in the Subway Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It develops that this year's subway series between the Giants and Yankees, which starts tomorrow at Yankee Stadium, will temporarily at least settle a personal dispute that began away back in 1921. This marks the fifth time the Big City clubs have met in baseball's blue-ribbon classic and each has recorded a pair of victories.

The Giants started winning pennants long before the Yankees were in existence and took part in their first World Series in 1905, with the Connie Mack-managed Athletics as their opponents. The Giants won again in 1911, '12, '13 and '17, but it was not until 1921 that their Metropolitan rivals won the right to play off for the world championship.

Schang Catcher

The Yankees that year had Carl Mays, Waite Hoyt, Harry Harper, Rip Collins and Bob Shawkey for pitchers. They had Babe Ruth on the rise as the most sensational slugger in baseball history. Bob Meusel and Elmer Miller teamed with Babe in the outfield. Pipp, Ward, Peckinpaugh and McNally were the infield. Wally Schang was the catcher.

The Giants had Bancroft at shortstop, Frisch at third, Rawlings at second and Long George Kelly at first. Their outfield was Irish Meusel, Burns and Youngs. Snyder caught Douglas, Nehf and Jess Barnes as the leading pitchers. John McGraw was in the dugout, matching strategy with Miller Huggins. The pre-series stories were all Yankees. Few expected McGraw to stop the powerful American League champs. Predictions said the Yanks in five games.

The series started off as if the Yankees would sweep four straight. Mays and Hoyt pitched shutouts, beating Douglas and Nehf. But the McGrawmen went on to tie up the classic, and when Nehf won a brilliant mound duel from Hoyt, 1 to 0, in the eighth and deciding game, another championship flag flew at the Polo Grounds.

The following year a similar situation arose, only this time the Yankees were better fortified. They had Joe Dugan at third base, Deacon Scott at shortstop. Joe Bush and Sam Jones had been added to their pitching staff. They couldn't lose!

Giants Again

But they did. The Giants walked off with the series in five games. The over-confident Yanks failed to win a game, one of the five being a 3-all tie. And the Metropolitan and world title stayed at the Polo Grounds.

Yankee rooters were accustomed to defeat when the two clubs met again in 1923—the only times the same two teams have engaged in three consecutive World Series. Actually, the Yankee club of that year was not rated on a par with the Huggins machine of '22. The Giants took a lead of two games to one and seemed headed for their third straight crown.

However, the Yankee power, silenced so long in previous series battles, finally broke loose at that point and has dominated the Polo Grounds outfit ever since. That '23 classic ended Yankees four wins, Giants two. Last fall a new crew of Yankees, with few exceptions, again wrecked Giant ambitions in six engagements. The Metropolitan dispute, therefore, stands tied at two world titles each. This time next week, however, the deadlock will probably be broken.

Brooklyn Trades Four for Durocher

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Brooklyn's Dodgers today traded four players—Outfielder Johnny Cooney, Second Baseman Jim Bucher, Third Baseman Joe Stripp and Pitcher Roy Henshaw to the St. Louis Cardinals for Shortstop Leo (Lippy) Durocher. No cash was involved.

The deal, which touched off what is expected to be one of the liveliest trading seasons in years, was the first step in the long rumored wholesale shakeup of the gas house gang of which Durocher was a star member for five seasons.

Durocher came to the Cards in 1933 after service with the New York Giants and Cincinnati Reds During the closing stages of the pennant race reports were current that he and Manager Frank Frisch could not get along, and that he was definitely on the block.

What the Cardinals plan to do with the Brooklyn players was pure conjecture. Some baseball men figured Frisch would use Stripp in a deal with the Giants.

Stripp, a 10-year man in the majors, had one of his poorest seasons at bat this year, clouting only .244 through games of last Thursday. Durocher also slumped, batting only .207 in 132 games. Bucher batted .251 and Cooney .289, while Henshaw, former Chicago Cub, won five and lost 12. Henshaw may get a full chance with the Cardinals who are hard up for pitching.

Giants Give Full Series Shares To Twenty-Seven Men

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The New York Giants, champions of the National League, took care of everybody from Manager Bill Terry down to the policeman stationed at the dressing room door when they split their share of the world series money yesterday.

They divided their end of the receipts into 27 full shares and gave part shares and stipulated amounts to nine others. In addition, Terry said he would take care of Pitcher Bill Lohrman out of his pocket. Lohrman was purchased from the Baltimore Orioles late in the season and won his only start for the Giants.

In addition to the 22 players and Terry, full shares were voted to Coaches Adolf Luque and Pancho Snyder, William Schaefer, trainer and Eddie Brannick, club secretary. Blondy Ryan, shortstop who was brought up in mid-season, was given a half-share and Pitcher Don Brennan a quarter-share.

Pitcher Walter Brown and Outfielder Phil Weintraub, both late season acquisitions to the club, were given $500 each along with Ed Logan, assistant clubhouse attendant, and Tom Troy, bat-boy.

Henry Fabian, ground keeper, and Fred Club, clubhouse attendant, were voted $1000 each. The policeman, John Quinn, came in for $100.

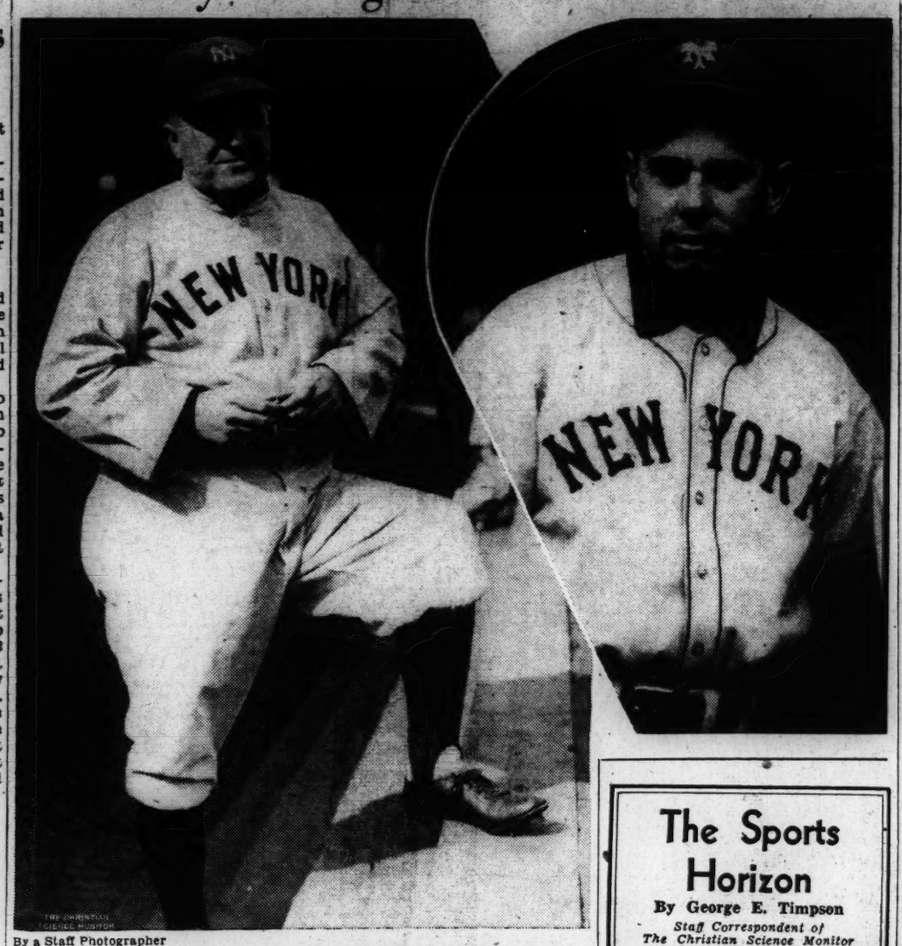
Following the meeting in the clubhouse, Terry announced that Hank Leiber would be in centerfield and bat in the clean-up position if the Yankees start Lefty Gomez on the mound in the first game Wednesday.

Against right-handed pitching, Lou Chiozza will be in center with Jimmy Ripple batting in the clean-up spot.

Pro Football Results

Brooklyn 48, Wilmington 12
Chicago Bears 7, Pittsburgh 0.

They Meet Again for Baseball Title



By a Staff Photographer

Joe McCarthy, Yankee Manager, Left, and Bill Terry, Giant Chief

For the Second Successive Year, McCarthy and Terry Match Strategy in the World Series, Which Gets Under Way Tomorrow in Yankee Stadium. Joe Will Be Entering His Fourth Classic and Terry His Third. McCarthy, Incidentally, Is the Only Manager Who Has Won Pennants in Both the American and National Leagues. He Piloted the Chicago Cubs to a National Flag in 1932 Before Joining the Yankee Organization

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

High-Goal Polo

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 5—The polo season for high-goal players came to its conclusion in a blaze of glory for the high-goal men on Sunday, when Old Westbury, with one 10-goal player, and another who ought to be, and in all probability will be, when the new handicaps are announced, just nosed out Greentree, with another, in the final round of the Monty Waterbury Memorial Tournament, at International Field, Meadow Brook, 11 to 10, in an overtime game. It was a real triumph for the open champions, as they were up against a team which had dominated the sport for the last two years, and, before Old Westbury's victory in the open championship, was a favorite to repeat.

Much of the credit for the success of Old Westbury this season should go to the Texas member of Old Westbury, Cecil Smith. He has been on every winning team of high-goal players this season, and though handicapped at nine, stood up well against the two 10-goalers, Thomas Hitchcock and Stewart B. Iglehart. In the final game, Hitchcock was possibly a goal better, but one game is not a season, and counting his previous performances, Smith is fully entitled to equal honors. He has been just as good as Iglehart, who was also on Old Westbury in the open and the event just concluded, and though Hitchcock outplayed them both in the Waterbury series, and Gerald Balding, the former British international star, also outdid himself in play in the final series, he was no better than his opponents.

Importance of Mounts

One interesting feature of the later part of the season, which conclusively proved the importance of the mounts, even with the finest players riding them, was the failure of the Argentine team, San Jose, to come anywhere near their performances of last year, when they swept themselves right into the premier position in world polo, winning first the Olympic championship, and then coming here and defeating the Greentree team, just after the latter had captured the American championship.

Three of that team, Luis Duggan, Andres Gazzotti, and Manuel Andrada, were on the San Jose team, but in the general opinion of the experts who witnessed their play, the ponies which they brought this time were not nearly as good as those brought last year, which sold at high prices before they went home, and this was reflected in the lower prices obtained for this year's mounts, which were disposed of last week. They suffered defeats in the early rounds of both the open and the Waterbury, even from teams which were unable to reach the finals.

This season has been notable for still another important feature, and this is the increased popular interest in the game, both among the high-class players and those heretofore relegated to the background. Week after week, polo games have drawn crowds wherever a promising match was foreseen. Even where players of less reputation have been involved, as in the local series at various parks, and the fields at the local army posts, thousands have turned out, and the big games at Meadow Brook, Sands Point, and Narrgansett Pier, which came back into the game again after a lapse of many seasons, and staged the junior championship with gratifying success, brought turnouts far ahead of any but the biggest international matches of the past.

Winning Goal on Free Shot

The final game was also one of the most thrilling, and undoubtedly the closest of the season. The result was not attained until an extra overtime with the teams deadlocked at the close of the regulation eight. It had been a see-saw game throughout, with Greentree leading at the start, and at half time, while Old Westbury took the lead in the later chukkers, only to be tied in the last minute of play in the eighth. Then a scramble early in the overtime was adjudged by the umpires to have been a foul on the part of Balding, and the resulting free shot, from 60 yards out, driven high and true by Smith, scored the winning goal. Hitchcock had previously scored the tieing goal in similar fashion, late in the eighth chukker.

It was a game of wild riding, with

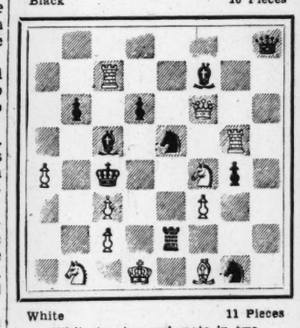
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 5, 1937

Problem No. 1972
By R. Bosch

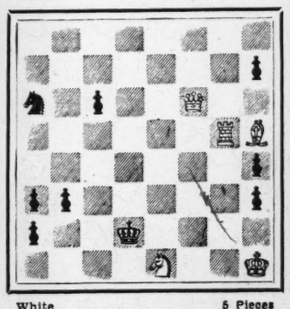
Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Catalonian Chess Federation, 1936-7. A thing of beauty from war-torn Spain!)

Problem No. 1973
By M. Havel

Black 9 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Prochaska Memorial, 1936 A pleasing effort by the great Bohemian master.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1970. Q-K
No. 1971. 1. B-R8 PxP
2. R-Kt7!
1. ——— P-R6
2. P-B7

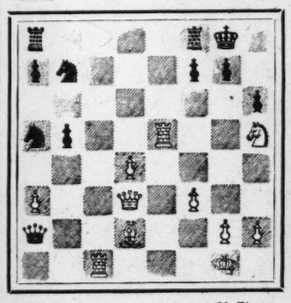
End-Game No 376 White wins: 1 KtxBP, KxKt; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 Q-Kt6, and wins.

End-Game

The position below, Euwe gives us an example of the "break-up" combination. It comes from Euwe-v. d. Bosch, Amsterdam, 1934. In the main variation, White mates in seven moves.

End-Game No. 377

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

"Strategy and Tactics in Chess"

Dr. Max Euwe, chess champion of the world, an Amsterdam school teacher, has drawn upon his experience both as a teacher and as a great chess master to present "Strategy and Tactics in Chess," which Harcourt, Brace & Co. have just published.

After a few pages devoted to strategy, that is to say, what to do, with a few general principles and some special principles, he devotes the remainder of this work to tactics, that is to say, how to do it. He divides combination into four broad types: mating combinations, open-field combinations, compound combinations, and end-game combinations. These he illustrates, not profusely as does Tarrasch or Reinfeld, but with more emphasis on ideas. His closing words indicate his aim and purpose in writing the book:

Let us once more repeat the methods by which we can increase our combinative skill:

(1) By careful examination of the different types and by a clear understanding of their motives and of their premises.

(2) By memorizing a number of outstanding as well as of common examples and solutions.

(3) Frequent repetition (in thought, if possible) of important combinations, so as to develop the imagination.

The book is well translated, with 67 diagrams, 172 pages. The list price is $2.75. Any work by a champion of the world must have great intrinsic merit, but this book is outstanding, both in ideas and in the clarity with which these ideas are expressed. In the Foreword, Dr. Euwe explains that the major emphasis is on tactics, since in his "Fundamenten van het Schaakspel" ("Fundamentals of Chess") he stressed strategy. It is a pity that this latter work is not also available in English.

From the Semmering tournament, in which Eliskases performed later on as a giant killer, defeating Keres and Capablanca.

Indian Defense

Eliskases White	Flohr Black	Eliskases White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 PxP	P-QKt4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	31 K-Q2	P-QR4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	32 K-Q3	K-B3
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	33 B-B3	K-K2
5 P-K3	Castles	34 P-KR4	P-R3
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	35 B-Q	K-Q
7 PxQP	KtxP	36 P-R4	PxP
8 B-K5	KtxKt	37 BxP	K-B2
9 PxKt	PxP	38 B-B2	K-Kt3
10 BxB	KxB	39 K-B3	K-Kt4
11 BPxP	Q-R4ch	40 K-Kt3	K-B4
12 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	41 K-R4	Kt-B5
13 B-K2	R-Q	42 B-Kt3	Kt-Q7
14 QxQ	KtxQ	43 B-B2	Kt-B8
15 CastlesKR	B-K3	44 KxP	KtxP
16 P-K4	B-Kt5	45 K-R4	Kt-R4
17 KR-Q	P-K3	46 K-Kt3	K-Q5
18 K-B	BxKt	47 K-Kt4	Kt-B3
19 BxB	QR-B	48 P-Q6	P-Kt4
20 R-Q2	P-K4	49 PxP	PxP
21 P-Q5	Kt-B5	50 K-Kt5	P-Kt5
22 R-K2	Kt-Q3	51 B-Q	P-Kt6
23 R-Kt	R-B5	52 B-B3	K-K6
24 P-Kt3	KR-QB	53 B-R	K-B7
25 B-Kt2	R-B8ch	54 K-B6	P-Kt7
26 RxR	RxRch	55 BxP	KxB
27 R-K	RxRch	56 P-Q7	KtxP
28 KxR	P-B4	57 KxKt	K-B6
29 P-B3	PxP	Resigns	

This ending illustrates the superiority of the Kt over the B in most endings. It has been said with some truth that Kt vs. B wins for the Kt as a rule, whereas frequently the Kt is able to draw a P behind.

Harris Stays With Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Clark Griffith announced last night that Stanley "Bucky" Harris has signed a contract to manage the Washington Senators for the third straight year. He did not disclose the salary. Harris gained fame as the youthful manager of the Senators when they won the world series in 1924. The following year they topped the American League but lost the series to Pittsburgh. The Senators finished fourth last year and sixth this year, and there had been recent conjecture over whether Harris would be continued as manager.

Maroons Pick Lake Placid

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (AP)—Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League will train this fall at Lake Placid, N. Y., President Tommy Gorman announced yesterday. The main body of Maroon players will leave for camp Oct. 16. Gorman, who recently yielded the position of coach to Frank (King) Clancy, conferred with the new mentor yesterday. Gorman will handle the club's business matters besides managing Montreal forum. Clancy will be nonplaying coach.

England's Strength Reduced

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Canadian Press)—England's potential track and field strength in the 1938 British Empire games at Sydney, Australia, has been substantially reduced by announcement Sid Wooderson, world record-holder for the mile, and Alan Pennington, Cambridge sprint star, would not compete.

Tulane and Auburn Tie

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5 (AP)—Tulane and Auburn battled to a scoreless tie yesterday in their football game postponed from Saturday because of a flooded gridiron. The teams seesawed in a punting duel on a field still slippery from the weekend tropical downpour. About 16,000 persons saw the contest.

Little World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	3	2	.600
Newark	2	3	.400

Result Oct. 4
Newark 1, Columbus 0.

College Football Scores

Tampa 20, South Georgia T. C.
Tulane 0, Auburn 0.

Don Budge And Anita Lizana Win In Coast Finals

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 5 (AP)—Don Budge provided an expected finish yesterday to the forty-eighth Pacific coast tennis championships by retaining his men's singles crown against the attack of Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles star, who was an unexpected finalist.

The Oakland star, decidedly off his game in the first set, won 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4, but had to call on all his shots before subduing the stubborn Riggs.

Tournament officials had hoped to see Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany in the finals against Budge, but Riggs upset their hopes by defeating the German in the semi-finals.

When Budge began finding the corners in the second set, he had Riggs on the run most of the time, despite steady, hard play by the Los Angeles star, who is national clay courts champion.

Budge ran up a 4—0 lead in the third set, but lost the fifth game after tossing away a 40-love lead. Riggs got two games before Budge finally won the third set and went on to take the deciding one.

Budge later paired with Helen Wills Moody of San Francisco to win the semifinals and finals of the mixed doubles.

A short time after the men's singles, Budge and Mrs. Moody went into the finals with a 6—1, 6—4 semifinals victory over Sylvia Henrotin, of France and Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, then won the title by defeating Kay Stammers of England and Gerald Straford of San Francisco, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Anita Lizana of Chile, women's singles champion of the United States won the women's final yesterday with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Margot Lumb, English Wightman Cup player.

The English team of Miss Stammers and Freda James defeated Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, former national and Wimbledon champion, and Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, in finals of the women's doubles, 6—1, 6—4.

Canada to Enter Davis Cup Tennis Again Next Year

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (CP)—Canada will re-enter Davis Cup tennis competition in 1938, R. N. Watt, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, announced last night.

Canada has not taken part in the international competition since 1934. Dearth of players of Davis Cup caliber was the reason generally ascribed for the Dominion withdrawal from the tournaments.

The tennis association heads made no declaration as to why it had been decided Canada should again try for the trophy, but the United States' winning of the cup this year was conceded to have been a big factor in the decision.

While France and Great Britain held the trophy, competition among challengers in the American zone had to be held early in the season. Climatic reasons left Canada at a disadvantage, her players having little but indoor play behind them when tournament time rolled around.

Play Comes Later

With the United States holding the cup now, American zone play will come later in the summer, since the challenge round will be in the United States. Further, the U. S. absence from elimination rounds will leave Canada stacked up against teams nearer her own class.

The tennis head made no mention of possible selections for the team—in fact, he said nothing other than that Canada would be a challenger next year—but it looked fairly certain, on the basis of this summer's play, that the No. 1 singles berth on the squad might be assigned to Montreal's Bobby Murray. The Montrealer took the Quebec and Ontario singles title and went into the Dominion final, to lose to Walter Senior, twelfth ranking United States player.

Wilson a Possibility

Other possible candidates appear in Ross Wilson of Toronto, Canada's No. 2 ranking player for the last couple of years; Douglas Cameron of Vancouver, No. 1 in 1936 who was put out by Murray in the Dominion semifinals this year, and Laird Watt of Montreal, only member of the four to have participated in Davis Cup play.

Watt was a member of the 1934 team with Gilbert Nunns, Marcel Rainville and Walter Martin.

Canada's 1938 entry will be her sixteenth. First was in 1913. Then the Dominion competed in 1914, 1921, 1923 and in each succeeding year up to 1934.

Canada won five of the 20 rounds she played. Her last victory was against Cuba in 1933 in a first-round encounter. The Dominion took four matches to Cuba's one.

Big Ten Conference

Illinois		**Minnesota**	
20-Ohio	6	69-N. D. State	7
0-De Paul	0	9-Nebraska	14
20	6	78	21
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
33-Iowa State	0	13-Centre	0
33	0	12	0
Michigan		**Chicago**	
14-Mich. State	19	0-Vanderbilt	18
14	19	0	18
Purdue		**Ohio State**	
33-Butler	7	14-Tex. Christ'n	0
0-Ohio State	13	13-Purdue	9
33	20	27	9
Iowa		**Wisconsin**	
0-Washington	14	32-S. D. State	0
		12-Marquette	0
0	14	44	0

Brown Fern, a seven-year-old Grey, ridden by Michael G. Phipps, the equine hero of the play, as it was from its back after outspeeding his immediate opposition, that Phipps scored three of his five goals, two in the third, and the goal that sent his team into the lead in the eighth chukker. Hitchcock used Rumor and Carolina with fine effect, and scored two goals, as well as feeding well to Balding, who accounted for the other eight made by Greentree. Bostwick, usually a free scorer, was utterly bottled up by the fine defense of Stewart Iglehart, while C. V. "Sonny" Whitney also did much to prevent the little steeplechase rider from getting away on his fast dashes.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Upsets Start With the Season

That those football forecasters who try to pick the winners of coming games are going to have as hard a time this fall as was the case last year became quite evident when the results of all the games played Saturday were posted on the scoreboard. The past week end found all of those colleges which had not opened their 1937 season on the previous week end, making their official appearances and, while most of the games ran close to form, there were a number in which the margin of victory was far from what was looked for and in at least two of the games played, the results were what might be called big upsets. True it is that schedules are now much harder from the start of the season than used to be the case and the number of games in which the big varsity elevens are expected to overwhelm their early opponents is greatly reduced; but even at that, some of the results October 2d furnish plenty of food for thought among those who are trying to forecast future games. This coming Saturday is going to witness several games that will figure materially in the awarding of championship titles at the end of this season, and it would be well for those who are interested in any of the big teams to be prepared for possible surprises.

Staff Photo
Maj. Lawrence McC. Jones

Minnesota Already Out

The biggest surprises of the past week end were unquestionably the results of the Minnesota-Nebraska and Cornell-Colgate games. The Gophers under Coach Bernie Bierman have been enjoying a remarkable record. During the past four years they have had a very strong claim to the mythical championship of the country with a defeat at the hands of Northwestern last year in a game played under adverse weather conditions the only blemish on their record. They were regarded as in line for another brilliant season; but that is all over now as Nebraska furnished a decided upset when the Cornhuskers won last Saturday, 14 to 9. And now the floodlight will turn from Minnesota to Nebraska with Major "Biff" Jones having a potential candidate for national honors. And the game between the Cornhuskers and Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, should go a long way toward deciding which if either of those two teams has a claim on the championship.

Cornell Must Be Reckoned With

Next to the Nebraska-Minnesota game comes the Cornell-Colgate battle in which the Red and White boys from Ithaca defeated Coach Andy Kerr's men by the overwhelming score of 40 to 7. This is Coach Snavely's second year at Ithaca, and, while it was known that he had a much better squad this year than last, it was not imagined that he had a team which would give the Colgate veterans such a beating as proved to be the case Saturday. It is reported that Coach Snavely said, after the game, that the team must have played over its head. Well that may be the real situation; but it is my opinion that the Red and White is going to make things very interesting for all of its opponents and the Tigers of Princeton will be the next to feel the full force of the Ithacans.

Three on the Pacific Coast

At the present writing it looks as if there would be a three-cornered battle for the championship of the Pacific Coast Conference and the right to represent the West in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena next New Year's Day. That the Washington Huskies, last year's champions, are still in the battle for the title was shown by their 7-to-0 victory over Southern California Saturday; but California and U. C. L. A., are also very much in the picture and the showings which they have made are more impressive than that of Washington. The 26-to-13 U. C. L. A. victory over Oregon, which defeated Stanford last Saturday, certainly makes Coach Spalding's men look very, very good; while Coach Allison's Golden Bears of California showed offensive and defensive strength when they defeated Oregon State 24 to 6. As these three teams will meet each other during the season, the question of the championship should be settled beyond any question.

Mrs. Page, Medal Winner Two Years, Meets Law Student

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 5 (AP)—The favorite's role in the national women's amateur golf tournament belonged today to Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, long-hitting Greensboro (N. C.) veteran and medal winner the past two years.

The Tarheel favorite was the only one to break 80 over the rain-soaked Memphis Country Club course yesterday, posting a par 79 for the 6440-yard layout.

Her first-round opponent today was Marian Leachman, Berkeley (Calif.) girl who left her law studies to bid for national golf fame in this event. Miss Leachman reached the title bracket after a playoff against other golfers having medal scores of 93.

Mrs. Page does not consider the qualifying medal a "jinx."

"The medal hasn't got much to do with the outcome of the tournament," she said. "You can't tell anything about how the low scorers will go in match play."

Mrs. Page's match today was almost overshadowed by the engagement between Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia's six-time national champion, and powerful Dorothy Traung of San Francisco. Mrs. Vare qualified with an 86, Miss Traung with 91.

Patty Berg, Minneapolis' freckle-faced stroker, and Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Pacific Palisades, Calif., scored 82's and were second to Mrs. Page in the opening test. Miss Berg faced Mrs. Norman Lack of Wilmington, Del., today, while Mrs. Lifur matched strokes with Mrs. Bee Cockrell of Gadsden, Ala.

Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., one of the younger stylists who qualified with 83, engaged Cincinnati's Mrs. Burt Weil.

Clarrie Tiernan of Ireland, only foreigner in the meet won last year by England's Pam Barton, played Mrs. William W. Shepherd of Los Angeles.

Panthers Beat Little Rock

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 5 (AP)—Husky Joe Greenberg, younger brother of the illustrious Hank, cracked a tenth-inning single last night with the bases packed to give Fort Worth's Panthers a 3-2 triumph over Little Rock and a 3-to-1 edge in the Dixie Series. Clyde Smoll mixed four-hit twirling with streaks of wildness to down a stubborn Traveler team that had muffed its tenth-inning chance when Leo Nonnenkamp was caught off second base with only one away.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

FRANCE
PARIS
Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS ICE CREAM SODAS

Tudor Tea Rooms
at W. H. SMITH & SONS
248 rue de Rivoli, Paris
(near Place de la Concorde)
OVER THE BOOKSHOP
Delicious Anglo-American light meals

The Smart Set Goes to RUMPELMAYER
Teas and Lunches—Cater for Weddings and Soirees, etc.
9, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

PARIS, FRANCE
Hélène
Specialty of American and Viennese pastry
Light lunches—Different salads
TEA ROOM
4, rue du 29 Juillet—(métro: Tuileries)

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Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
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Quality food at modern prices
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BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
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YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York.
Week of Oct. 4, Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.; Oct. 11, Binghamton, N. Y.; Oct. 12, Elmira, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Rochester, N. Y.; Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

BOSTON
HANCOCK 4520
Boston's New Legitimate Theatre
Shubert COPLEY Theatre
HIT! NOW!
GEORGE ABBOTT'S
Room Service
STAGE!
By John Murray & Allen Boretz
Eves. 50c to $2.50 plus 10% tax
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BOSTON
Held Over 2nd Week
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VOGUES OF 1938
plus 2nd feature
"THE LADY FIGHTS BACK"
KEITH MEMORIAL—Now!

SHUBERT | EVES. 8:30 | MATS WED.-Sat.
Last 2 Weeks
HELEN HAYES
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Victoria Regina
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SAM HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
MUSIC & LYRICS by RICHARD ROGERS & LORENZ HART
SEATS ON SALE Eves. $1.10 to 3.30. Wed. Mat. 83c to 2.20. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to 2.75. Tax Incl.
Eves. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. at 2:20 sharp

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SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH!
MAURICE EVANS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
NEW YORK, St. James Theatre. Now Playing
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

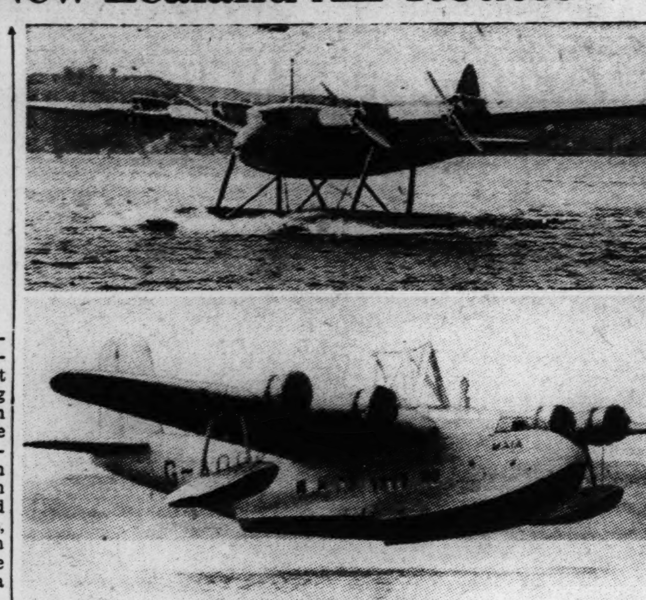
U. S. to New Zealand Air Routes

Pan American Airways reported going ahead with plans despite delay in mail subsidy arrangements—Both units of composite flying boat are tested.

News In Aviation

Despite reports of delays in arrangements for mail subsidies indications are at hand in Honolulu that Pan American Airways is going ahead with plans for its south Pacific route to New Zealand. The Matson liner, Monterey, called recently at the Hawaiian capital with tons of equipment for construction of landing bases at Pago Pago and Auckland, N. Z. Four PAA engineers, all veterans of the North Haven expedition which constructed the trans-Pacific bases on the China route, accompanied the equipment.

The four-masted barkentine, Margaret F. Stirling, has also been purchased by PAA and will be used as a radio base and supply ship at Kingman Reef. She is to be outfitted in San Francisco and is expected to be ready for service at Kingman by the end of 1937.



Imperial Airways

The Short-Mayo Composite Flying Boat

Above—The Mercury Seaplane. The Small Head Resistance of This Aircraft Is an Outstanding Feature. The Whole Design Is Such That It Is Believed That It Will Actually Improve On Its Specified Performance of Being Able to Fly 3500 Miles Nonstop With 1000 Pounds of Mail at an Average Speed of 160-170 Miles Per Hour When Aided at the Takeoff by the Flying Boat Component. Below—The Maia, the Flying Boat Component, Is Pictured After a Trial Flight. Although the Craft Has, to an Extent, the Appearance of an Empire Flying Boat, Its Design Incorporates Many Special Constructional Features in Hull and Wings. On the Top of the Craft Can Be Seen the Steel Pylons to Which the Mercury Will Be Attached

Composite Flying Boat

Both the flying boat and seaplane components of the Short-Mayo composite flying boat having been tested, Imperial Airways of England is shortly to undertake combined trials in which the seaplane will be released from the back of the flying boat.

This method of launching a seaplane in mid-air accomplishes the same purpose as the German catapult method aboard ships. The float seaplane is thereby launched into the air without the necessity of expending extra gasoline for takeoffs and her load may be calculated with this factor in mind.

The "Mercury," the upper float seaplane, details of which have just been released, is of very clean design, resembling somewhat the German flying boats Nordwind and Nordmeer. It is a high wing monoplane of very small frontal area, powered by four 16-cylinder H-type engines developing a total of 1280 horsepower. On tests it has exceeded predictions which gave the ship a range of 3500 miles non-stop, when launched, with a speed of from 160 to 170 miles an hour and the ability to carry 1000 pounds of mail besides crew and fuel.

The "Maia," the lower "mother" flying boat, resembles the new "Empire" type flying boats of Imperial though it has several special construction features. It is a four-engined craft powered by radial engines. On its top is a pylon to which the float-seaplane "Mercury" will be attached.

Feeder Air Lines

If developments in the eastern part of the United States are any criterion the time is not far off when the smaller cities will be linked by networks of feeder air lines connecting with the great transcontinental and border-to-border systems. These small air routes will give the smaller cities as rapid delivery of mail, express and passengers as the bigger on-line cities now enjoy.

Already the Tri-State Aviation Corporation, a feeder line operating out of Pittsburgh, Penna., to Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky., is experimenting with pick-up and delivery of mail "on the fly." The post office is reported to be very much interested in this scheme.

Now a new airline feeder has been set up in Massachusetts between Boston and Springfield. The operator, Mayflower Airlines, runs a summer service from Boston to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Two trips a day are now being run by Mayflower between the Hub and the Bay State's largest western city. Eventually when an airport at Worcester is completed the company will stop there. Also a northern swing of the state through Pittsfield, Greenfield, Fitchburg, Lowell and Lawrence is planned.

Eventual aim of the Mayflower Company it is thought, is to secure a feeder line air mail contract so that the smaller cities in Massachusetts may be serviced with air mail, express and passenger service. Mayflower is using tri-motored Stinson 10-passenger planes equipped with radio. Parker W. Gray, president of the company, is also chief pilot.

At Springfield, Mass., the Airline Feeder System has already begun tests between there and Newark connecting with the Connecticut cities of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. While a combination of Mayflower and Airline Feeder System planes provides an alternate route between Boston and New York, for instance, it will never supersede the faster speed of the direct route operated by American Airlines. But to a salesman charged with calling at these cities in the shortest time the advantages of such a route are obvious.

Model Airport

The little town of Grand Island on the mid-continent air route midway between Omaha and North Platte, Neb., boasts an airport far more capable than Newark or Chicago in handling the present giant planes of the country's airways or the larler ones to come. In fact its location midway between the east and west coasts of the United States and the fact that it is approximately eight hours flying time from any point in the country makes its strategic location of more value possibly to military than commercial aviation interests.

Nevertheless Grand Island is an example of what size large airports will have to be in order to accommodate future planes. It was named Arrasmith Field for Dr. W. W. Arrasmith, chairman of the American Legion national aviation committee and father of the project. The field has two runways 4000 feet long and 100 feet wide, running north, south, east and west. It also has two runways 4200 feet long and 75 feet wile running from northeast to southwest and southeast to northwest. It has several miles of clear approaches and has no telephone or power lines within a mile of the airport. All power lines which service the field are underground.

The Grand Island runways are of emulsified asphalt composition designed to withstand the pressure produced by the landings of heavy planes. The apron of the field is 200 feet wide and 100 feet long. The field itself contains 640 acres or one square mile. It is said to be larger than New York's North Beach airport and lacks only 60 acres of equaling the new 700-acre Lullingstone airport near London.

The streamlined administration building is 35 by 65 feet with a glass-enclosed observation room, while the hangar is 105 feet high and 150 feet long capable of handling 20 private planes or several large transports. Fog is said to be virtually unknown at Grand Island and transport planes not infrequently have put in there from either North Platte or Omaha when fog prevented landings at those fields.

Flying Brevities

Northwest Airlines in its new fleet of high-speed Lockheed transports has designed a new loop antenna to replace the conventional outside antenna, which has been installed in the nose of the new planes. Claimed for the location are less static and increased aerodynamic efficiency of the plane. The new planes are said to be the fastest in the country. In cross-country tests they averaged 230 miles an hour.

Oakland, Calif., has been added as a stop by Trancontinental and Western Air, Inc., on its new route from San Francisco to Winslow, Ariz. Planes leave there at 7:10 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. eastbound, and arrive at 8:15 a. m. and 6:49 p. m. from New York.

Combined sea and air trips between New York and Bermuda will be offered by Imperial Airways in conjunction with the Furness Bermuda Line. Passengers who take a plane in one direction and return by steamer gain a day. Arrangements have also been made to carry extra baggage on the boats.

Real Work of Bar Association Found in Committee Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5—While the Supreme Court, the Constitution, and the Justice Black-Ku Klux Klan issue occupied the spotlight at the American Bar Association convention here last week, committee reports on less sensational but nonetheless important professional and lay matters received serious attention.

During most of the sessions delegates gave careful consideration to taxation, aeronautical law, commerce, bankruptcy, communications, labor, civil service, child labor and court trial publicity.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt, new association president, rescued one of the few non-court topics of the convention from oblivion. The assembly had voted to drop the question of regulation of child labor, after five years of consideration by committees.

"If the action of the assembly is concurred in by the House of Delegates." Mr. Vanderbilt said, "the American Bar Association will be in the position of having turned its back on one of the most important issues before the American public."

Delegates upheld Mr. Vanderbilt's appeal that the matter be given continued consideration and as a result a referendum on child labor will be conducted among association members within the next year.

Canon of Ethics

The lawyers also looked to the upholding of the dignity of the courts in adoption of a new canon of ethics.

"Proceedings in the court should be conducted with fitting dignity and decorum," read the canon approved by the House of Delegates. "The taking of photographs in the courtroom during sessions of the court or recesses between sessions, and the broadcasting of court proceedings are calculated to detract from the essential dignity of the proceedings, degrade the court and create misconceptions with respect thereto in the mind of the public, and should not be permitted."

The committee on co-operation between press, radio, and bar in a report based on a long study of the problem brought sharply into the public limelight at the time of the Hauptmann trial, made several general recommendations. It urged a continuing effort, local in character, to regulate relations between these agencies.

"The committee," the report says, "recognizes the inadvisability of a harsh use of the power to punish for contempt by courts, but at the same time appreciates that that power, inherent in every court, must be used as far as is necessary to protect the fairness of the proceedings, and that it may also be used sympathetically to protect that part of the press which respects the real object of judicial proceedings, against unfair competition of agencies of publicity which recklessly disregard that object and seek to capture customers of their competitors by publications of a sensational, scandalous and inflammatory kind."

The report of the standing committee on federal taxation was largely technical and legalistic, but it was considered significant by some, in view of President Roosevelt's remarks held to reflect on the lawyer's ability at a practical or human approach to legal questions. In discussing "elements affecting efficiency of administrative agencies in the taxation field," the committee said, "the powers of no government are great enough to enforce a law which is out of line with public opinion."

In its conclusions observers also note that this committee said in part: "The success or failure of our taxation system . . . depends largely on adjustments to human personality. . . ."

Broad Scope Covered

The work of some of the other committees indicates the scope of the association program outside those things which fill newspaper headlines. For example, the committee on aeronautical law reported work on a proposed state uniform aeronautical code, the committee on commerce recommended enactment of the Pettengill bill repealing the long and short haul clauses of the Interstate Commerce Act, the committee on commercial law and bankruptcy espoused the Chandler bill which provides for a revision and modernization of the present bankruptcy act, and the committee on labor, employment and social security noted its belief that amendments are needed to both the federal Social Security Act, and the National Labor Relations Act.

The special committee on administrative law recommended, among other things, extension of a selective Civil Service to all lawyers in the service of the United States below the grades of cabinet officers and assistant secretaries of the departments. The Bar Association will hold its 1938 convention at Cleveland Ohio, starting July 25.

Duke

(Continued from Page 1)

ica, may be a troublesome quantity. There might be a comparison of what Germany is doing in the way of housing, for example, with what the Conservative Party is doing back home in Britain.

The reference in the Duke's official communiqué to the fact that he has always been a friend of the workingman revives memories of his vast popularity among the British lower classes before his abdication. Here again it is felt that a tremendous ovation such as the Duke is certain to receive in the United States if he permits it, might be embarrassing to the Conservative Government and to the royal circle from which he voluntarily retired.

For these reasons, the State Department is apt to walk warily. It is probable that its officials will assume that the Duke is traveling in an unofficial capacity and after extending to him all legitimate courtesies will turn the matter of his escort largely over to the British Embassy.

Publicity for Housing

This does not mean to say that Administration officials will not take every opportunity to show the visiting Duke and his American Duchess all the housing projects in sight.

It would be too much to ask of hard-working and enthusiastic housing officials even with the least selfish motives not to grab what publicity they could for their undertakings in the light of the Duke's announced interest.

The fact is, however, that socialized housing or government aid in slum clearance is far less frequent in the United States than abroad. It is a new development for distinguished foreigners to come to America to study housing—usually the traffic is the other way.

Inspired no doubt by this thought, officials of the housing division of the Public Works Administration have risen in a swarm to seize the opportunity of telling the world what they are doing.

Area in Missouri Flooded in Spring Yields Big Crops

CHARLESTON, Mo., Oct. 5 (AP)—Eight months ago a desolate sea of angry water covered the 131,000-acre Birds Point-New Madrid floodway. Today farmers in the rich basin filled their bins, corn cribs and barns with a bounteous harvest.

Last February roofs of houses and barns jutted from the murky water that covered the spillway 20 feet deep in places. Now the southeast Missouri area has fields of snowy cotton, corn that produces as much as 101 bushels to the acre, and other bumper crops in proportion.

"It's a miracle," said Tom Brown, plantation owner, referring to rehabilitation of the levee-guarded basin. "The crops are as good as I've ever seen."

Mr. Brown, in fact, declared there were several miracles. The first was systematic evacuation of the area with a small loss of life when the Government decided it must flood the basin to "save" the city of Cairo, Ill., at the upper end of the spillway where the Ohio empties into the Mississippi.

The second was the successful fight to erect an emergency levee when the Mississippi again threatened the south half of the basin.

Others were rehabilitation in record time, cultivation of the land in time for this year's crops and the return to normal after the muddy blanket of water rolled away.

Many of the 6000 to 8000 residents of the area still live in tents provided last winter by the U. S. Army. Others have made homes of sagging barns and other buildings that survived the flood. Most farms have new construction or repair in progress.

But building operations have slowed this month, for harvesting bumper yields from once-waterlogged acres leaves little time for anything else.

Jersey's G. O. P. Uneasy Over Its Platform Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 5—The Republican convention reconvened here today with delegates uneasy over the length to which State Senator Clifford R. Powell of Burlington may go in criticizing the party platform draft.

Democrats, for their part, had smooth sailing, and adoption of their platform was seen as a formality.

Mr. Powell was defeated for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and last week criticized the platform dictated by the backers of State Senator Lester H. Clee, his successful opponent for the nomination.

State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Clee campaign manager, today received another letter from Mr. Powell. The Burlington Senator found fault with the planks on judiciary, reorganization of the state government, education, highways, diversion of road funds, civil rights, agriculture, shell fisheries, wild life, civil service and regulation of gasoline sales. Mr. Powell said he would also pledge the party against appointment of any member of the Legislature to a judicial position during his elected term.

Mr. Clee's state reorganization bill means nothing, Mr. Powell asserts, since it calls for the abolition of jobs and at the same time guarantees adequate compensation and safe tenure to public employees. He also advocated a definite pledge against use of highway funds for relief.

PWA Restrained On Santee Project

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals granted a temporary restraining order Oct. 1 to prevent start of construction of the PWA $37,500,000 Santee-Cooper power and flood control project in South Carolina.

The order, entered by the court with the consent of counsel on both sides, allowed construction to be held up provided a total of $750,000 not be withheld from the South Carolina Public Service Authority by Secretary Ickes and the PWA. Of this amount, $150,000 is allowed for expenses of litigation, $350,000 for obtaining an option on land and timber, but not for purchase, and $250,000 for engineering expenditures, including field surveys, investigations and temporary required structures.

The case will be set for hearing during the January term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, after which a final decision by the Supreme Court is expected. The appeal was permitted by Federal District Judge J. Lyles Glenn of Columbia, S. C., when he signed an order yesterday allowing an appeal from his recent decision upholding the validity of the project.

High Court Docket Crowded; Black Faces Laws He Voted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court began today its consideration of more than 400 petitions, including eight administration laws and two challenges to the right of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black to remain on the bench.

The conferences, held in a closely guarded room at the rear of the court chamber, will continue on Thursday and Saturday.

The court's new member thus will have an early opportunity to decide whether to sit, or decline to sit, in judgment upon measures for which he voted while a member of the United States Senate.

The court is expected to announce next Monday which petitions it will consider and those it will not. The tribunal already has agreed to pass upon challenges of the Government's right to make loans and grants for the building of publicly owned hydro-electric plants. Arguments probably will be heard later this month in cases filed by the Alabama Power Company and the Iowa City Light and Power Company. The Duke Power Company has asked the court to decide the same issue.

Labor Relations Act

Before the tribunal also are several cases involving the National Labor Relations Act.

In one the National Labor Board appealed from a decision of the First Circuit Court in Boston, which enjoined the board from acting on a complaint that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., had engaged in unfair labor practices at its plant in Fore River, Mass.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Newport News, Va., has filed an appeal in an effort to prevent the labor board from conducting a hearing to determine whether the company engaged in unfair labor practices in connection with the dismissal of employees. It contends it is not engaged in interstate commerce and hence is not "subject to the inquisitorial powers" of the board.

Still another case involves the sitdown strike, and indirectly the Wagner Act. In it the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers appealed from a third circuit court decision ordering sitdown strikers to vacate the Philadelphia plant of the Apex Hosiery Company.

Securities Case

The validity of the 1933 act requiring securities sellers to tell the truth in statements filed with the securities commission also is at issue. It is involved in a case in which Charles Martin of Greencastle, Ind., sought damage from Harry E. Hull, former immigration commissioner, and another director of the Continental Distillers and Importers Corporation. Mr. Martin contended the corporation's registration statements contained untrue statements.

The constitutionality of the 1936 act which broadened government regulation of commodities exchanges also is under attack. Three cases have been filed by members of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, a group of Chicago grain merchants and the Kansas City Board of Trade.

There also are disputes over the treasury's right to call gold bonds for redemption prior to the given maturity date, without continuing interest payments until maturity.

HOLC Challenged

In another proceeding, Gertrude Kay of New York has challenged legality of the Home Owners Loan Corporation Act. She was convicted of violating sections which prohibit the making of false statements.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Administration's power and planning experiment, is involved in a dispute as to whether the Georgia Power Company can continue litigation in Tennessee in an effort to prevent TVA from expanding its activities in Georgia.

The Merced irrigation district of California has asked the court to reconsider its 1936 decision invalidating the 1934 Municipal Bankruptcy Act, under which political subdivisions were permitted to reduce their indebtedness through action in the federal courts.

Distiller Agrees Not to Advertise 'Health' Benefits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—W. S. Alexander, administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration, said today that the Government had accepted "a very substantial sum" as settlement in its case against the Julius Kessler Distilling Company, Inc., of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The charges against the Kessler company were made by Mr. Alexander on Feb. 11 when he demanded that the firm show cause why its federal permits should not be suspended. Treasury agents, he said, had gathered evidence indicating the firm had advertised its product as beneficial to health and as an aid in advancement to "a better job."

Mr. Alexander said the acceptance of the "compromise" sum had been approved by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. In accordance with customary procedure he did not divulge the amount.

Treasury officials said that the settlement was in line with a customary practice in such cases. In addition to paying the amount agreed upon, the company has indicated willingness to refrain from further advertisements which might involve possible violations of Alcohol Administration regulations.

Inquiry Demanded Into Dog Track On Long Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 5—A "thorough investigation" of dog racing at the Mineola fair grounds was demanded by Rayford W. Alley, Democratic candidate for Nassau County Executive, here today. The track was operated last summer by the Nassau Kennel Club after Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had ordered it closed as a violation of the law.

Charging that politics was mixed up in the passage of the act by the last Legislature legalizing dog racing, which was vetoed by Governor Lehman, Mr. Alley declared he was going to "tell the inside story of dog racing in Nassau County," which, he asserted, was backed by a political ring.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 5 — John Miller, charged with operating in the Orangeburg dog racing track, was discharged from custody by Robert Clark, justice of the peace, yesterday following his arrest on a gambling charge on Sept. 15, when the local authorities closed the track. The track has been patrolled by state troopers nightly since it was closed.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Queen Mary	Oct. 6	Cherbourg	Oct. 11	Oct. 5, 8:00 pm	Oct. 6, 7:00 am
Manhattan	Oct. 6	Plymouth	Oct 12	Oct. 5, 8:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 7	Plymouth	Oct. 13	Oct. 6 8:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 am
*Bremen	Oct. 8	Cherbourg	Oct. 14	Oct. 8 1:00 pm	Oct. 8 8:00 pm
‡Conti di Savoia	Oct. 9	Gibraltar	Oct. 15	Oct. 8 8:00 pm	Oct. 9 9:00 am
¶Amer. Shipper	Oct. 9	Liverpool	Oct. 18	Oct. 8 8:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 am
§Transylv 'ia (Bos)	Oct. 9	Glasgow	Oct. 18	Oct. 9 8:00 am	No mail

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7, 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Oct. 16	Oct. 11 4:00 pm	Oct. 11 8:00 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 17	Oct. 12 4:00 pm	Oct. 12 8:00 pm

†Except Irish Free State. Special address. *Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Except Irish Free State and Scotland. §Irish Free State and Scotland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD 400 S Peoria St., Dept. P-157, Chicago.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-42, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In beautiful Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, close to its mile of unspoiled beach, a fine residence in ample grounds; large living room with sun room, six bedrooms and sleeping porch, four complete bathrooms; basement and garage; central heating and fireplace; fully furnished. Box 65, Carmel, California

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED

Why not be independent? "You can by the Mutual Plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. A limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our products. Write today for full details. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1126, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS Dept. Y-133, Indianapolis

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

SHERIDAN SQ., 10, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

CARPETS AND RUGS

CARPETING and floor covering service that offers a genuine money-saving opportunity. Consult us! No obligation. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

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Lines About Leaders—98

By a Staff Artist

Camille Saint-Saëns

(1835-1921)

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS was a great French composer.
He enjoyed one of the fullest careers in the history of art.
And he carried through the world a message of independence.
Saint-Saëns was born in Paris of pure Parisian parents.
As a baby, he listened to every sound, every noise, every echo.
The first time he heard the piano, he stood enraptured.
That same day he placed one finger down on the instrument.
Then he waited religiously until the sound had died away.
Seeing this, his grandmother taught him the names of the keys.

AT 3, the child read music; at 4, he wrote small pieces.
Though ignorant of harmony, he did not err in his compositions.
At 5, he could execute all the sonatas of Mozart brilliantly.
At 11, he gave a concert of his own at the Salle Pleyel.
At 15, he wrote his first symphony; and then problems began:
Maturity was believed necessary to production at the time.
To bring out the work of such a youth seemed impossible.
But the manager of the classic concerts used a stratagem.
He pretended he had received a new symphony from Germany.
The night of its performance Saint-Saëns sat in the audience.
He heard great masters commenting on the merits of his work.

IN 1867 an International Exhibition took place in Paris.
The exhibition was to award a prize to a musical composition.
The artist wrote a cantata called "The Marriage of Prometheus."
And he won the prize against 200 competitors of high standing.
So far, he had been unusually successful in his compositions.
Yet he had not succeeded in reaching the public at large.
The concerts of those days were partly devoted to the classics.
The only place to approach popular audiences was the stage.
Saint-Saëns desired to show his ability in writing operas.
But the recognition he had obtained so far went against him.
What could a composer of symphonic works know about the stage?

AT LAST, however, the artist was entrusted with a libretto.
His opera ready, he tried to have it produced, but in vain.
He composed a second, which met with harsh criticism.
He composed a third, from the story of Samson and Delilah.
The fact he had chosen a Biblical text made matters worse.
Then Saint-Saëns turned his steps straight toward Germany.
He took the MS. to Liszt, that stanch friend of the young.
Through this master, Samson could be produced in Weimar.
It was to prove the greatest achievement of the French composer.

IN 1906 the artist made a concert tour of the States.
On his return he set to music the psalm, "Praise ye the Lord."
"This is my recollection of a stay in the New World," he said.
By that time he had won great popularity on the two Continents.
He had produced some 300 musical compositions of all kinds.
Much of Saint-Saëns' success was due to the freedom of his art.
Wrote the master to a friend: "Young composers usually believe
that they should obey set rules instead of obeying inspiration.
Music is free; it is unlimited in its liberty and expression.
The boundless empire of sound is at the disposal of all. . . ."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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—and in Switzerland

Peter Savary, London

Shoeing in the Little Swiss Market Town of Aarberg

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

In the following quotation, that great adventurer, Richard Halliburton, offers encouragement to those who would follow him:

"HAOAV BIP CBA JQVXK YAAH

PQ QOAVEXQJLHS JLCB EVAPB

QZZQVCNHLCLAP EQV IKOAH-

CNVQNP CVIOAXP."

Fun With Matches

This is shared by a Youngstown, Ohio, reader. First arrange 12 matches as shown in the sketch. Then, by removing one match, and rearranging two, spell the name of something of which matches are made.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 2 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E N O R S T

Would This Have Been Correct?

A man rented a farm, and contracted to give his landlord 2-5 of the corn produced. Prior to the time of division, the tenant used 45 bushels of corn. When the general division was made, it was proposed to give the landlord 18 bushels from the entire crop, in lieu of his share of the 45 bushels which the tenant had used, and then to begin to divide the remainder as though none had been used. Would this method have been correct?

Fun With Antonyms

Can you match the ten words listed below with their correct antonyms as indicated by the example checked?

1	relinquish	depress	
2	beautify	fetter	
3	concur	retain	1
4	elevate	censure	
5	connect	ignore	
6	repudiate	deface	
7	untie	dissent	
8	complain	proclaim	
9	perceive	divide	
10	acclaim	commend	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Artist Game

This is a game which guests will enjoy and which will call forth imagination and surprises. The hostess should cut from magazines as many pictures as there are guests, and then cut each picture in half, pasting one half on a blank piece of paper. Pass one of these papers and a pencil to each guest and explain that each is to draw what he thinks the rest of the picture should be. The resulting "masterpieces" are bound to be amusing when exhibited at the end of a given time.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Children's Corner

Annabelle and Suzette Tidy Up

The moon, round and full, illuminated the playroom through its large window so that if anybody had been up and about there would hardly have been any need of turning on the electric light. But nobody was up and about. All the adult members of the family, who are usually called "grown-ups" in stories for children, had gone to bed after looking out of a window and telling each other what a fine moonlight night it was.

The children had gone to bed earlier before there was any fine moonlight night to look at. There had been company that afternoon in the playroom and it was not as tidy as it would be in the morning after Josephine the Maid had come in and tidied it up.

Some maids would have come in and tidied it up after the company had gone home, but Josephine liked better to tidy it up in the morning when the sun had newly risen and if there were any birds about they were singing in the trees on the lawn. Sometimes, when there weren't any birds singing, Josephine sang herself.

Rosabel Robinson, who had been dressed in her best clothes for the company, lay on the window seat between Suzette Jones and Annabelle Smith, who were much less stylish, but neither Rosabel, Annabelle, nor Suzette minded that. In fact Annabelle and Suzette often told each other they were glad they were not so stylish. No children ever bothered them, so Annabelle said to Suzette and Suzette said to Annabelle, taking off one lot of clothes and putting on another. Annabelle was a rubber doll and Suzette a worsted doll. What clothes they had were part of them and couldn't be taken off. When they were left on the window seat they had gone to sleep.

But about midnight Annabelle Smith woke up and sat up. The movement squeezed her in the right place and she whistled through the back of her head. The whistle woke Suzette Jones.

"Hello, Annabelle," said Suzette, sitting up and speaking in a worstedy voice. "Did you whistle?"

"I always whistle when I bend myself," said Annabelle. She had a sweet, rubbery voice. "I don't like it. Children making me whistle all the afternoon. I should think you'd be glad they can't make you whistle."

"They don't put whistles in worsted dolls," said Suzette. "What an untidy playroom! Not a toy put back in the proper place. We can't put them back. We couldn't reach the shelves. But I do hate to see them scattered all over the floor."

"We can put them all together on the closet floor," said Annabelle. "Then they will be out of sight after we've closed the door."

"It's open now," said Suzette. "If it wasn't we couldn't open it. But I think we could close it if we pushed together. Shall we awaken Rosabel?"

"I think not," said Annabelle. "She couldn't get down off this window seat. She has a breakable head, Suzette."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Here We Are," Said Annabelle

"So she has," said Suzette. "Come on, Annabelle."

Suzette Jones rolled herself off the window seat. She fell on the floor, and Annabelle Smith followed. They made a worstedy thump and then a rubbery thump.

"Here we are!" said Annabelle. "But what will Josephine think when she finds all the toys in the closet?"

"She'll think the children did it for some kind of a game," said Annabelle.

Progress

Man must pass from old to new,
From vain to real, from mistake to fact,
From what once seemed good to what now proves best—
How could man have progression otherwise?—Browning.

In Lighter Vein

Peace

"You say you never clash with your wife?"

"Never. She goes her way and I go hers."—Stewart-Warnerite.

"Il 420," Italy

"Look here, I'm tired of always taking the part of a servant just carrying a silly letter on a tray. Can't you give me a more important part?"

"All right. Next time you shall carry in a registered letter."

Not a Man-Eater

He was considerably puzzled as to what to do about the cat. Finally he hit upon a bright idea. He left the following note under his neighbor's door.

"Dear Mr. ——: Would you please put out a little food each day for my cat? He will eat almost anything, but don't put yourself out."

He'll Get Along

Wife: "There are two sides to every question."

Husband: "Yes, dear. Yours and the wrong one."—Whitley Seaside Chronicle.

More Howlers

"Lincoln was called 'the side-splitter' because of his great wit and humor."

"Cupidity is another name for being in love."

"A contortionist is a man who can look himself in the face without a mirror."

Softie

"What kind of girl did Zeke marry?" asked Aunt Lucy.

"Huh," sniffed Cousin Netty, "a regular doll—can't even drive a tractor."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Telephone Book Covers

One clever girl made attractive covers for telephone books and sold them to families who like all things in their homes to look well. She would consult a possible customer and get the coloring desired, and then make up a cover to show her. Or she would have on hand some in various colors, or in gay glazed chintzes, and housewives could choose as they liked. The venture proved to be a profitable one.—E. L., Ames, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

ONLY they who fulfil their duty in everyday matters will fulfill them on great occasions.—KINGSLEY.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Taverner's Bible

The sixteenth century saw the appearance in rather swift succession of a series of different versions or translations of the Bible, each rendering showing a laudable effort to revise and improve upon those which had gone before; and among those who undertook this important task was Richard Taverner.

There are considerable doubts as to his qualifications where Hebrew was concerned, but it is agreed that he possessed an excellent knowledge of Greek, and so was well fitted to review the New Testament renderings of those who had preceded him. He was wide awake to the difficulties besetting any one man in translating or even revising the Bible single-handedly, but stated that it ought to be done by "a deeper conferryng of many learned wittes together."

Despite the translator's diffidence in attempting it, Taverner's revision—or at least the New Testament portion of it—is a work of considerable merit; and it appeared in 1539 very shortly after the "Great Bible."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward of Unselfishness

Los Angeles

She was in charge of the plant exchange section of the garden club, where it is a case of "first come first served." The first person bringing something for exchange gets number one, and the second, number two—and so on until numbers equaling the number of plants have been distributed. When all the plant material is assembled, members may select what they wish, number one having first choice.

As chairman, the woman in charge is always present before anyone else, and could, if she so desired, have number one. Feeling this would be taking an unfair advantage, she has made it a policy to take a later number.

Recently, a member brought an unusual variety of iris, which the chairman greatly desired; and feeling that her number would stand little chance of taking this prize, she for a moment regretted not taking number one. Curiously, however, no one else was interested in the iris; and she had the double satisfaction of knowing that she had done the right thing and had gained what she most desired.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Declining Nomination

Question: Should a person who has been voted for on a nominating ballot decline at that time, or should he wait until actually elected and then decline to accept the position?

Answer: If a person is nominated in any way, whether orally or on a nominating ballot, he should decline the nomination at once if he feels that he cannot accept the office. This is, of course, a declination of the nomination, not a rejection of the office.

Should such a person, despite his declination of the nomination, receive enough votes for election, it is then for him to decide whether to accept or decline the election.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Ready-made suits save time. You just pick out your size and then a tailor rips it up and makes it over to fit you.

Stewart-Warnerite: The fellow who said "Everything that goes up must come down" didn't know anything about taxes.

Punch ©: China, points out an expert, is not an easy thing for beginners to collect. Japan it will be recalled is not exactly a beginner.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Never has the world been so overflowing with fresh opportunities for adventurous travels."

Fun With Matches:

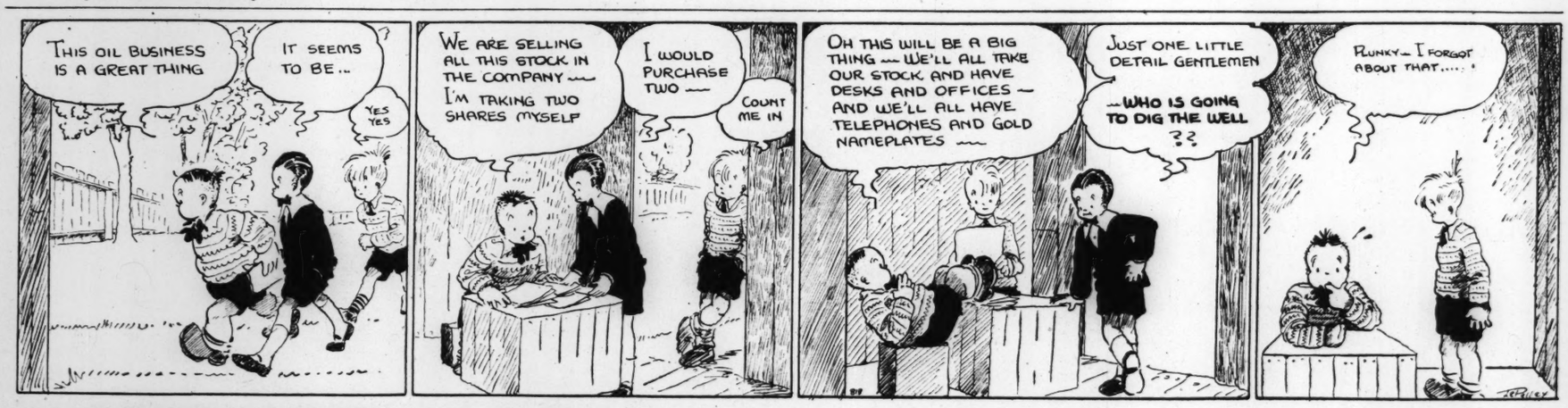
Letter Juggling: Senator. Treason.

Would This Have Been Correct? No. The landlord would lose 7 1-5 bushels by such an arrangement. The rent entitled him to 2-5 of the 18 bushels. The tenant should give him 18 bushels from his own share after the division is completed, otherwise the landlord would receive only 3-7 of the first 63 bushels divided.

Fun With Antonyms: Relinquish—retain; beautify—deface; concur—dissent; elevate—depress; connect—divide; repudiate—proclaim; untie—fetter; complain—commend; perceive—ignore; acclaim—censure.

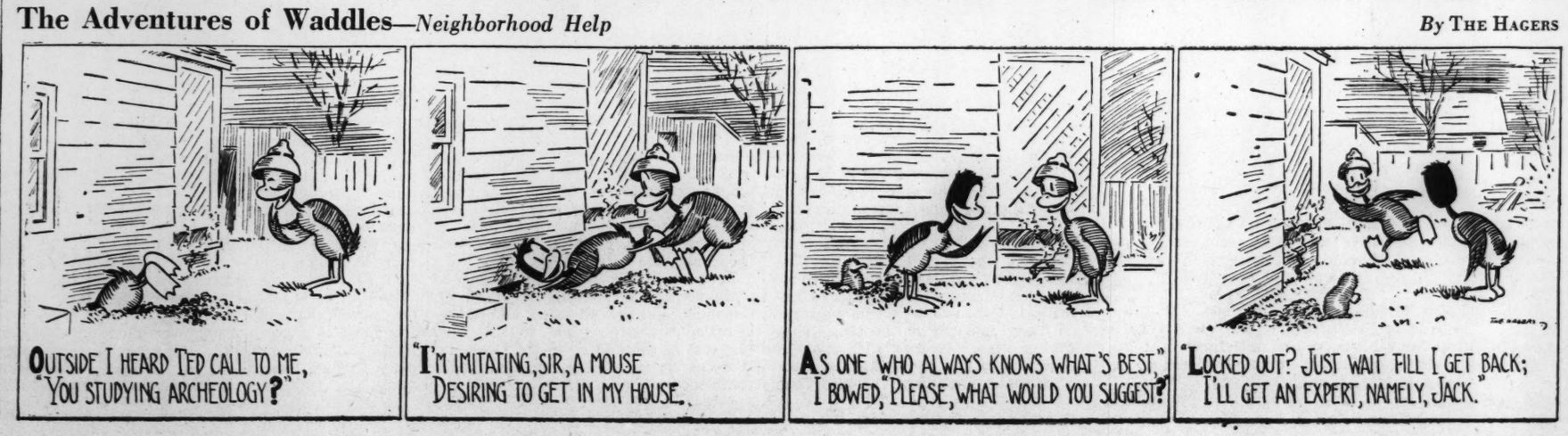
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Capitalists*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Neighborhood Help*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Battle of the Franc

IN ONE country after another devaluation or depreciation of currency has been the signal for recovery. The consequence has been that in the lay mind this "coin-clipping" has been regarded as synonymous with recovery. That it is nothing of the sort is revealed by the French experience. Almost exactly a year ago, on September 25, 1936, the franc was allowed to decline from its pre-depression parity, but ever since there has been a succession of currency crises.

The fact is that a decline in the currency in time of depression merely furnishes the *conditions* for recovery—an altogether different matter. It helps trade. It promotes investment. The former condition obviously is the result of the cheapening of goods on the export market. Foreigners can get the same quantity of goods for a smaller outlay in their own money. In turn investment is encouraged in domestic enterprise. And the supply of investment funds is normally deepened by a return flow of refugee capital, usually in foreign safekeeping pending an expected currency revolution. Both conditions, however, have been overlaid in France by other factors.

Trade revival has been nipped in the bud by the Blum social reforms. Many of those reforms were doubtless overdue. But they were applied so arbitrarily—particularly the 40-hour week—that their impact upon costs of production, and therefore prices, was immediate and considerable.

Such a situation has prevented the financing that otherwise might have developed. It has done more than that. It has discouraged French funds abroad from returning to domestic employment. On the contrary, money has been leaving France ever since the lapse of the franc a year ago.

This is the French dilemma—how to bring back French capital. A good deal has been made of the lack of patriotism of French capital. It is said that the "200 families" whom M. Blum deposed from control of the Bank of France are on strike. There may be some suggestion of such an impasse in the statement of the Chautemps cabinet on Saturday that the pressure on the franc is due to "psychological and political" causes. Money, however, is not habitually patriotic, being distinguished by its regard for its own skin.

The charges about unpatriotic money might have been made the excuse for policing the exchanges in the totalitarian manner. Signor Mussolini dealt with the same problem two years ago by ordering all Italian citizens to accept lire in exchange for their foreign holdings, and by guarding the exchanges against any flight of capital. The Chautemps cabinet, however, has decided to file down some of the sharp edges of the Blum reforms in the hope of *coaxing* the money back. It has rejected totalitarian solutions.

The decision saves the tripartite agreement of last September from dissolution. That agreement is based upon relatively free exchanges managed by a working understanding between the United States, Great Britain and France. It is true that there has been little "management" of the French exchange. The franc has been allowed to slide off to half its value before last September. But neither the United States nor Great Britain has indulged in any competition in depreciation. One may rate this inaction as at least a negative form of co-operation. Evidently the two other parties to the gentlemen's agreement realize not only the economic foolishness of a currency war but also the political importance of patience while France is struggling with this latest crise de confiance.

With such crises in France the world has been familiar for years past. They have something to do with the national temperament. France has a habit of dramatizing a currency crisis in a manner which encourages the disintegrating force of defeatism. Then, French money holders still have bitter memories of the loss of four-fifths of their holdings in the post-war coin "clipping." At the eleventh hour, however, a French crise de confiance has always been kept out of contact with disaster by a supreme demonstration of national effort. Such a demonstration is needed in France today.

A Service Readily Available

IF 250,000 American railroad workers were going on strike there would be streamer headlines on a thousand newspapers in the United States and communities would be alarmed about food supplies in event of a nation-wide tie-up of transportation. But as it turns out, the news is that there is not going to be such a strike. This will be disposed of in most instances with a stickful or two of type on an inside page and the average citizen will go his way with but a casual notice of the mediation that has settled the dispute.

That mediation has ended in the offer and acceptance of wage increases averaging 44 cents a day to railway operating employees of the "big five" brotherhoods—engineers, firemen, enginemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen. This is approximately one-third of the 20 per cent increase they asked. A strike vote had already been taken authorizing a walkout if demands were not met. But two months of negotiations have resulted in an agreement and the trains will run as usual.

The service of the National Mediation Board in this case under the Railway Labor Act should call attention to the fact that a similar service of mediation and conciliation is available to employers and employees everywhere in the United States and is already being widely utilized to foster harmonious labor relations and to avert strikes or shutdowns that are costly to worker and management alike. This is the United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor.

An interesting description of its activities by Dr. J. R. Steelman, the director, appears in the October issue of Nation's Business, the magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He says:

> The conciliation service has no law to enforce. It neither has nor desires any arbitrary authority. Its representatives possess no police powers. They do not enter a dispute with a club in their hands. . . . The service works on the theory that a dispute settled by the parties themselves at the conference table is more enduring and leaves less bitterness and rancor than one settled by authority of law or force.

In the twenty-four years of its existence (and it originally included the railway mediation board) this service has intervened, nearly always by request, in 17,000 disputes involving some 16,000,000 workers and billions of dollars of invested capital. Numerous states have similar conciliation services for local disputes. The results go far toward proving what President Wilson said in 1917:

"A settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face."

THE pineapple now bids fair to become a strong, although not the only, competitor of the hard-working silkworm, a way having been found to convert its fibers into "silk." Invention has become so ingenious converting plant life into serviceable cloth that it would occasion only mild surprise to learn that a good quality of sandpaper is being made from spinach.

Bittersweet

AS AUTUMN, with its days of tempered sunshine, lures afield a horde of "nature lovers," who, during summer months have restricted their rambles to the necessary comings and goings, once more the bittersweet or woody nightshade is faced with an unequal struggle for continuance. Herbalists, noting with concern its steady shrinkage, have cautioned repeatedly that unless promiscuous picking is curbed, the bittersweet will go the way of furred and feathered "wild life" which now requires stringent state and federal regulation to the end that it may be perpetuated. Bittersweet, although an exceptionally hardy "native," does not take kindly to the stripping of its branches; neither is its shallow-rooted strength equal to the force exerted in plucking its tough twigs. The bittersweet is no shy and modest violet. Instead of burying its beauty in some secluded spot, it grows where all the world may witness.

The bittersweet is literally "in the hands of its friends" who seek to claim for their own a bit of its oriflammed ornamentation. And upon those hands, whether they be ruthless or gentle, rests the decision whether the bittersweet shall continue to contribute its scarlet splendor to the autumnal landscape, or whether it shall join the once great herds of bison in the march toward oblivion.

The Forsaken Merman

AMERMAN has been reported off Connemara, on the west coast of Ireland. This was said to be his second appearance, and as he seems to be a friendly fellow, with a taste for the mackerel that the fishermen threw to him, he may become quite a frequent spectacle, and compensate the public for the growing coyness of the Loch Ness Monster.

Yet he must beware of becoming too familiar; for in that case he is liable, after the proverbial nine days, to find himself a forsaken merman, bereft, not indeed of his mermaid as in Matthew Arnold's poem, but of attention, and, consequently, of mackerel. He would become that neglected phenomenon, an everyday sight.

The faculty of wonder is a valuable quality in the human make-up, and the poet takes full advantage of it; but it is a reflection upon the generality of mankind that they allow it to lapse so readily in face of the familiar. They are willing to speculate on these tales of monsters and mermen, of

> The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
> Do grow beneath their shoulders;

but strangely prone to resemble Peter Bell, to whom

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

To wonder at the fabulous, the grotesque, or the incredible, may be natural; but there is vision, and satisfaction, to be obtained by applying the process to a more homely range of objects.

Butternut and Blue

Book News of the Day

WRITERS of historical novels, who are conscientious in their preliminary research, invariably uncover more material than they require for the work at hand. Because the 100,000 words which go into the first novel thus utilize but a portion of the information acquired by the early spadework, the author is left with countless notes, with "the ragtag and bob-ends of old tales and talking" that he has discovered in the course of his work; a treasurehouse of accrued interest and dividends which in turn demand to be put into circulation.

Hence the expansion of Kenneth Roberts's Arundel books; Phil Stong's forthcoming novel which includes material uncovered when he was writing "Buckskin Breeches"; MacKinlay Kantor's novels and stories of the South, particularly those dealing with the Civil War years. The prodigious research which went into the writing of "Long Remember" gave Mr. Kantor a vast store of fact and fiction which he has since drawn upon in several of his works.

Lately, he has been writing more short stories than novels; although he is a gifted novelist, he does some of his best work in briefer fiction, and new stories from his pen are eagerly awaited by his readers. "The Voice of Bugle Ann" is the best known of these, although many which have so far appeared in periodicals have gained him an ever-increasing audience. One of these, THE ROMANCE OF ROSY RIDGE (New York: Coward McCann. $1.25) is now available in book form. It is a slight tale, with a familiar plot, but Mr. Kantor's distinctive prose invests it with artistry.

Comb-Hummin'-Henry, a scholar gypsy with his gift of music, wanders into Barbary County shortly after the Civil War. In this section of Missouri, the color of a man's trousers can still determine whether or not he will be welcome. If they are butternut or gray, he finds many friends. If they are blue, he must needs pick his way carefully. Henry Bohun's trousers are so faded that Gill MacBean is able to reserve judgment, not wanting to accuse so attractive a stranger of being a Yankee. Before it is ascertained to which side Henry belongs, he succeeds in ingratiating himself with the whole MacBean family, particularly with Lissy Ann.

One night at a "play-party," it is discovered that Henry is a Yankee, and the full force of old Gill's resentment falls upon him. The story then turns upon Henry's efforts to convince Lissy Ann's family that the war is over, that a man has the right to be judged for what he is, rather than to be condemned for what he has been. The solution comes quickly, in one dramatic episode.

Mr. Kantor is at his best in stories like this, in which the swift pace of the narrative and the virility of the prose are neatly balanced by an undercurrent of humor and gentleness. Such a combination is only too rare in current fiction.

M. W. S.

New Use for a Telescope

Where Russia Begins

UZHOROD, in Czechoslovakia, is where the east begins. It is a town astride a river, a western door into the Russian world, and having entered here, you could travel on and on a third of the way around the globe, without ever leaving Russian lands. The language with which cab drivers greet you here in the heart of Europe is almost the same you would hear in Vladivostok, the heart of the Orient. Uzhorod is like a port on the shore of the Russian Ocean.

It is a border town, but you see no boundary stones. No one stops you to look at your passport, or to collect duty. For the frontier it marks is only one of language and of race. Here begin blond beards, strange signs in Cyrillic letters, soft-sounding speech, an abundance of babies, high peaked, bulbous-spired churches, and mild, kind-faced peasants. This is Russia in Czechoslovakia.

A strangely shaped state is Czechoslovakia, lying as a long narrow wedge across the face of Europe, 600 miles from end to end, and in most places less than 100 from side to side. One might almost call it a corridor covered with rugs of many colors. First there are the Germans, then the Czechs, after which come the Slovaks, then the Russians. There is also a little Polish rug on one spot, and a very long Hungarian carpet covering one whole edge. Uzhorod is where the Russian segment of the corridor begins.

* * *

The road leading to it is good for it is the grand highway from Prague to Bucharest, the chief tie binding the Little Entente together. It is upon a smooth straight line of cement that one rushes out of the west into the east and draws up at Uzhorod's bustling grand hotel, where a Babel of tongues is buzzing.

Coming here gives one a thrill, because the place is new. It's where things begin. It has the air of history being made. That hum of voices sounds like a conference of treaty makers, like uncertainty and adventure, like an experiment.

So many things meet here! Five states almost run together in these Carpathians. The devotees of five kinds of religion have homes of prayer here. All notices in your hotel and street names are written in at least three languages. Half the natives speak four mother tongues. The gypsies speak rudiments of five, and many Jews speak five well.

The streams of many migrations have left rich sediments here. Teutons, Slavs, Latins, Hungarians, all have outposts in Uzhorod. A little, narrow-gauge railroad brings visitors from Poland, which lies on the other side of the mountain range. Airplanes zoom in from Russia and Soviet aviators have permanent places in the Grand Hotel. An auto bus has just driven in with a football team from Prague.

Most of the people are very poor but the place throbs with life and energy. It is like a pioneer town. On a Saturday night there is not enough room in the garden of the Grand Hotel to contain the guests. There are travelers from the Soviet Republic, tourists from Poland, officers in the Czechoslovakian army, gypsy musicians, Jewish merchants, Czech officials, local Russian celebrities, very beautiful women of a dozen types and no fewer handsome men. Every table company has a good time in a different language.

* * *

And a special interest is given to all this by a daring new governmental experiment: Prague is giving autonomy to Carpathian Russia. This little Babylon is to govern itself. In the district are 750,000 people scattered over the plains and through the forest. Most are peasants. The majority is quite radical; many are Communists. Two thirds is Russian, the rest Hungarians, Roumanians, Germans, Jews, Gypsies, Slovaks, and Czechs.

Before the World War this was part of Hungary; since it has formed the toe of Czechoslovakia, 500 miles from the capital. But it has received much attention. Schools have been erected, health conditions improved, the administration bettered and a whole new section of Uzhorod built, with a new imposing parliament as its center. This modern Uzhorod is the symbol of a new hope. It stands in the midst of mingling races and conflicting interests as a minority containing minorities and surrounded by states filled with minorities. To these diverse groups Prague has said: "Try to govern yourself and be happy." Of course Prague still supervises, but it has made a noble venture, which one hopes will prove successful. That might show Central Europe the way to harmony.

R. H. MARKHAM

North . . South . . East . . West

No Need of Secrecy

By Frank L. Perrin

NO DOUBT it will be a little difficult for the friends and admiring partisans of Messrs. Hoover, Landon and Lowden to understand just why it is that the public is not informed as to the particular political phases discussed or the conclusions reached at their recent conference. It is not quite enough to be assured by former Governor Lowden of Illinois that the meeting was harmonious. It is slightly less interesting or assuring to be informed that another conference may be held sometime in the future.

Standing back of these three men, or at least back of former President Hoover and former Governor Landon, is a vast gathering, in marching formation, of American men and women who are restive and impatient and somewhat resentful of inaction and increasingly insistent that a definite offensive and defensive program of action be agreed upon and announced. And their inquisitiveness is not lessened in the least because of the fact that at this recent week-end conference the incumbent chairman of the Republican National Committee was not present. His absence, quite naturally, is regarded as indicating the possibility of an early reorganization of the high command at national headquarters, and the working out of line of attack and defense long before the date usually set for the opening of the campaign.

* * *

Although it may not be generally known, the 1936 pre-election campaign was not conducted according to the plans originally proposed by the Republican presidential candidate. It was his advice that the constitutional issue should be made a major issue in the campaign. By this means he hoped to force from the opposition a definite declaration of the New Deal program in relation to any proposal to liberalize the Supreme Court either by constitutional amendment or legislative action. Even those who advised against such strategy must now realize that had the President disclosed, before election, his intention of adding six members to the court by authority of Congress, he would probably have been defeated at the polls. They must as readily realize that had he pledged himself to constitutional methods he would have been estopped from attempting to gain the end he desired by a resort to legislative action.

It was by this constructive and definitely logical method of challenge and open discussion proposed by Mr. Landon that the issue could have been brought out into the open, to the enlightenment of voters generally. It is this enlightenment, or the lack of it, that turns the tide in elections in constitutional democracies. No past or present majority estimated by party managers is large enough to insure the status quo politically when an informed electorate becomes aware of threatened danger. Even New Deal majorities, quite accurately forecast by Mr. Farley, might have been overcome by voters in the states of the South had the intention said to have been declared by President Roosevelt, on the night of the election, to "go after the Supreme Court" been disclosed in the course of the campaign.

* * *

A great civilian host of voters, even when committed to a defined purpose and allied with a particular political party, does not march upon orders. Regimented troops, under definite command, do march thus. So do the subjects of dictators. But democratic civilians have the right to be informed whither and in what direction those chosen to lead are in fact leading. I am inclined to the conclusion that those willing and anxious to be led aright, or to be led wisely, are not always as blind or as unwise as those who attempt to lead. If it is needed, convincing proof of this might be supplied.

If the task which the people are ready to set for themselves is as big and as important as many believe it to be, it is not too soon to begin the work which must be done in the next three years. Those willing to enlist will, it seems certain, join in inviting the confidence of recognized leaders who are alert to national needs. No secret strategy need be attempted. The tactics of the New Deal opponents have been quite fully disclosed. It would be difficult to imagine any further new or novel assault upon the established order.

Thus there may be an almost unanimous invitation extended, in behalf of Republicans of the old school and of the so-called progressive school, to those who just met in conference on Mr. Lowden's Illinois farm, to take the public into their confidence.

The Wide Horizon

Jig-Saw Puzzle of Peace

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

A FAVORITE French saying is "Tout se tient"—everything links up with everything else. Certainly this holds true in France at the present time. Even more than usual, political, financial, and international developments are inextricably woven — I almost said tangled — into a single complex pattern.

The recent bomb explosions that wrecked the Paris headquarters of two leading employers' organizations, the coming cantonal elections, the new fall of the franc, the joint Franco-British policing of the Mediterranean under the Nyon nine-power accord, Mussolini's visit to Hitler — all these fit more or less snugly together, like a jig-saw puzzle, to form the complete French picture.

Personally, I don't care for jig-saw puzzles; therefore I sympathize heartily with all readers who on encountering this rather formidable list of problems, simply say: "Well, why bother to put it all together? What does it matter?"

The trouble is that, as the French say, "Tout se tient" — in Europe generally today as well as in France itself.

And things are happening in France; things that raise once again the issue, Can France stay democratic? with all the important implications which this question holds for the rest of Europe.

* * *

The essential significance of the bomb explosions that wrecked the headquarters of the principal French employers' association is clear. It was an attempt to stir up internal disorder in France, to plunge the country into social strife. "An absurd and criminal endeavor to jeopardize our internal order, our moral force and our social cohesion," M. Langeron, Prefect of Police, very aptly described it. Whether the bombing was the work of anarchists, of fascist "agents provocateurs," or of foreign agents, the aim in any case was to sow the seeds of civil strife, and thus to strike at the liberal bases of the Republic and weaken French democracy.

What the effect of this bombing will be on the cantonal elections later this month (October) cannot be foreseen. Before it occurred many French political observers predicted that the Socialists and Communists would win a landslide victory at the polls. These elections are only local, and normally have no national significance; but this year they have tended to become a test of the country's verdict on the Popular Front and its results. The Socialists and Communists in particular have waged an intensive campaign, proclaiming that a Left victory would mean the people wanted to go with Léon Blum still farther along the road to outright socialism.

It seems likely, however, that the bomb explosions in Paris, and more especially the recent sharp fall in the value of the franc, will exert an appreciable effect on the outcome of the elections. The franc's sudden decline produced a very unfavorable impression on all classes in France. Prices had already risen so greatly as to more than wipe out the salary increases obtained under the Blum government's auspices last summer. The depreciation of the currency has brought prospect of further increases in living costs.

In fact, discontent over the excessively high cost of living is so great in France that among the lower classes one frequently hears talk of revolution. The chances of any such revolt materializing are, of course, extremely slight, almost completely negligible; yet this diary would fail to record accurately the French scene today if I omitted a mention of rumors to the effect that October is the time set for a revolutionary outbreak.

* * *

International considerations render any serious trouble within France most unlikely, at least for the near future. The French are well aware that civil strife here might become the signal for general warfare. The lesson of Spain, turned into a battleground for fascist and anti-fascist doctrines, has not been missed.

Furthermore, democratic France has been greatly encouraged by the development of Anglo-French solidarity. The Franco-British agreement at Nyon to suppress submarine piracy by jointly policing the Mediterranean was particularly welcomed, because it was really regarded by the French as a naval alliance with England, completing the military accord that already existed for the defense of the Franco-German frontier. In addition, France looked upon the strong joint action of the British and French naval forces as a direct warning to the dictatorial countries. For the first time the democratic powers said by implication to the totalitarian states, on the eve of Mussolini's visit to Hitler, in the language of action: Thus far and no farther.

This successful move by the democratic nations to defend international law and order when these were being broken by "unknown pirates" in the Mediterranean, has revived somewhat the lagging hopes of the French democrats. It tended to check a nascent defeatist attitude arising from the feeling that the democracies' pacifism would prevent them from taking a stand until it was too late. This renewed confidence in the effectiveness of a strong stand for the rule of law in international affairs may well play a decisive role in France's struggle to retain the rule of law — democracy — within her own borders.